



C. B. Chatterji

B.A. (HONOURS) AND M.A. (PART I) EXAMINATIONS—1934.

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 300 B.C.).

HONOURS ... FOURTH }
PART I ... SECOND } PAPER.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100.

Answer any five of the following questions.

1. Discuss and illustrate Indo-Iranian affinities and the light they throw on Aryan origins. What further light is thrown on the subject by Inscriptions?
2. Indicate the boundaries of Rigvedic India and the course of its political evolution.
3. Draw up a picture of India as presented in later Vedic works, with reference to (1) its principal States and Peoples, and (2) its educational and cultural conditions.
4. Give an exposition of Vedic Religion in its philosophical and ceremonial aspects.
5. Show by reference to concrete details how far the biography of Yājñavalkya reflected the cultural life of his times.
6. Sketch the career of Gautama Buddha and explain the chief points of his greatness.
7. Describe the differences of both principle and practice between the four āśramas of life distinguished in Hinduism.
8. Trace the evolution of the conception of the mother country in Sanskrit literature.
9. Examine how Hindu religious institutions have fostered a sense of nationalism in the masses.



B.A. (HONOURS) AND M.A. (PART I) EXAMINATIONS—1934.

INDIAN HISTORY (ĀSOKA).

HONOURS .. FIFTH }
PART I .. THIRD } PAPER.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100.

Only four questions are to be attempted, of which Questions 1 and 2 are compulsory.

1. (a) E cu kho bhikhu vā bhikhuni vā saṃghaṃ bhākhati se odātāni dusāni saṃnamdhāpayiyā anāvāsasi āvaseyiye. Hevaṃ iyaṃ sāsane bhikhu-saṃghasi ca bhikhuni-saṃghasi ca viṇaṃpayitaviye. Hevaṃ ekā lipi tuphākam-tikaṃ huvā ti saṃsalanasi nikhita. Ikaṃ ca lipiṃ hedisaṃ eva upāsakānamtikam nikhipātha. Te pi ca upāsakā anupasoṭhaṃ yātu etaṃeva sāsanaṃ viṣvaṃsayitave ājānitave ca. Avatake ca tupaḥkaṃ āhāle savata vivāsayaṭha tuphe etena viyaṃjanena. Hevaṃ eva savesu koṭavisavesu etera viyaṃjanena vivāsāpayātha.

(b) Duvāḍasavasābhisitena me iyaṃ ānapayite: Savatā vijitasi mama yutā lajuke pādesike paṃcasu paṃcasu vasesu anusa[m]yānaṃ nikhamanta etāyeva athāye imāye dham-mānusathiyā yathā amnāye pi kammāye.

(c) Siyā Amānaṃ avijitānaṃ—Kim chaṃde su lājā apheṣu ti? Etākāvā me ichā Amtesu pāpuneṃyū: Lājā hevaṃ ichati—anuvigīna heṃyū mamīyāye asvaseṃyū ca me sukhaṃ-meva ca laheyū mama te no dukhaṃ. Hevaṃ ca pāpuneṃyū: Khamisati ne lājā e cakiye khamitave.

(d) Athā hi paṃaṃ viyatāye dhātīye nisijitu asvathe hoṃ—viyata dhāti caghati me paṃaṃ sukhaṃ palikaṭave hevaṃ māmā laṇḍā kaṭā jānapadasa hitasukhāye yena ete abhita asvath[ā] saṃpaṃ avimaṇā kammāni pavataṇḍevū ti etena me laṇḍānaṃ abhihāle vā chaṃde vā atapatiye kaṭe.

(e) Suvannagiriye Ayaputasa mahāmātānaṃ ca vacanena Isilasi mahāmātā ārogiyaṃ vataviyā hevaṃ ca vataviyā: Devānaṃpiye ānapayati—adhikāni adhātīyāni sāsāni ya hakaṃ [upāsake] no tu kho vādhaṃ pakante husaṃ ekaṃ savacharaṃ, sātireke tu kho saṃvacharaṃ yaṃ mayā saṃghe upayite vādhaṃ ca me pakante. Iminā cu kālena amisa samānā munisā Jambudīpasi misā deveni.

- (i) Transcribe extract (d) or (e) in Aśokan Brāhmī or Kharoshthī.
 - (ii) Translate extracts (b) and (c) into English, adding notes where necessary.
 - (iii) Indicate the historical bearing of extracts (a) and (e) on Aśoka's position in relation to Buddhism and the Buddhist Order.
2. Write short explanatory and critical notes on any four of the following:—
- (a) *E ādikale kayānasā se dukalaṃ kaleti, se mamayā bahu kayāne kaṭe.*
 - (b) *Atikaṃtaṃ aṃtalaṃ no hutapuluve savraṃ kalaṃ aṭhakaṇime vā paṭivedanā vā.*
 - (c) *Tenesā dhammayātā.*
 - (d) *Samavāyo eva sādhu.*
 - (e) *Jane ucāvacaṃ maṃgalaṃ kaleti.*
 - (f) *Savatā vasati baṃbhanā va samanā vā aṇṇe vā pāsamaṃdā gihithā vā.*
 - (g) *Imāni āsīnavagāmini nāma.*
 - (h) *Luṃminigāme uvalike kaṭe aṭhabhāgiye ca.*
3. Analyze the contents of R.E. XIII, pointing out their historical bearings and indicating their importance in the life and career of Aśoka himself.
4. Determine Aśoka's attitude towards the former kings of India and towards his immediate predecessors, citing evidences from his own records.
5. Discuss whether the dictum '*yārisā porānā pakiti*' may be taken to represent the keynote of Aśoka's Dhamma.
6. Prepare a chronological table of events connected with the reign of Aśoka.
7. Determine the limits of Aśoka's empire and influence.
8. Give an idea of the internal political divisions of Aśoka's dominions and of the administrative machinery employed by him.
9. What are the main principles of Aśokan government, and to what extent were these inspired by Buddhism?
10. Draw a picture of India (Jambudvīpa) as it appears in the perspective of Aśoka's inscriptions.

B.A. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION—1934.

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 1000 A.D.).

FIRST PAPER (i).

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100.

Answer any five of the following questions.

1. Estimate the value of the Greek, Roman, and Chinese accounts of India as sources of ancient Indian history.
2. How did the Religion, Culture, and Learning of the post-Vedic period extend through the country? Illustrate your answer from the life of the Rishi Yājñavalkya.
3. Enumerate the eighteen trade-guilds as mentioned in the Canonical Pali texts, and give a short account of their functions.
4. Give a short history of the Nanda dynasty of Magadha, with reference to its literary sources, Sanskrit, Pali, and Prakrit.
5. Indicate the plan on which was modelled the Mauryan Imperial administration, with its various departments—provincial, municipal, and rural.
6. Give an account of Asoka's Foreign Missions from both inscriptions and legends.
7. State what you know of the different Saka satrapies established in Northern India.
8. Construct the history of the Greek dominion in India on the basis of numismatic evidence.
9. Describe briefly the struggle for supremacy between the Hūnas and the Hindu powers in Northern India.

10. How did Harshavardhana become the paramount sovereign in Northern India? What light does Yuan Chwang throw on his life and work?

11. Give a short history of the Chandels of Jejākabhukti.

12. Sketch the history of the reign of Rājārājadeva the Great, with special reference to his naval operations and campaign in Ceylon.

B.A. (PASS) EXAMINATION—1934.

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 1000 A.D.).

FIRST PAPER (i).

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—75.

Answer any five of the following questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Classify the epigraphic records of ancient India, and estimate their historical and cultural value.
2. Give a succinct sketch of the life of the Buddha or Mahāvira.
3. Narrate briefly the history of the four principal kingdoms of Northern India as recorded in the Canonical Pali texts.
4. Describe the economic conditions of the Gangetic basin about the time of the Buddha.
5. Narrate the story of the resistance offered by the various autonomous tribes of the Punjab and Sind to Alexander's invasion. What account have the Greek writers left about the constitution of some of these States?
6. Describe the *Dhamma* of Asoka, with special reference to its moral maxims. What measures did the Emperor adopt to popularize it both in and outside his empire?
7. Sketch the history of the reign of Pushyamitra the Sunga.
8. Describe briefly the history of the Śātavāhana dynasty of the Deccan.
9. Who were the Sakas? Construct the history of the Saka dominions in India on the basis of epigraphic and numismatic evidence.

10. Give a short history of the Later Guptas of Magadha, with special reference to their struggle for political supremacy with the Maukharis.

11. Narrate briefly the history of the reign of Dharmapāla. What measures did the Pāla kings adopt for the promotion of Religion and Learning within their dominions?

12. Give an account of the trade between India and the Roman Empire, with reference to the evidence on the subject.

M. 1934.

PALI.

(Group C.)

FIFTH PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Answer Questions 1 and 9 and any four of the rest.

1. Translate any three of the following passages into English :—

- (a) Tato vijitasamgāmo sayoggalavāhano
Laṅkaṃ ekātapattakaṃ katvāna pāvīsi puram.
Pure bherim carāpetvā samantā yojane jane
sannipātiya kāresi pūjam Elārārājino.
Taṃ dehapatitathāne kūṭāgārena jhāpayi,
cetiyaṃ tattha kāresi parihāraṃ adāsi ca.
Ajjāpi Laṅkāpatino taṃpadesasamipagā
teneva parihārena na vādāpentī tūriyaṃ.
- (b) Ete te nekaakoṭṭi idha manujagaṇe ghātite cintayitvā
kāmaṇaṃ hetu etaṃ manasi ca kayirā sādhu
ādinavaṃ taṃ,
sabbesaṃ ghātaṃ taṃ manasi ca kayirānīcetaṃ
sādhu sādhu :
evaṃ dukkhā pamokkhaṃ subhagatim athavā
pāpūneyyācirenāti.
- (c) Iti vibhavam anappaṃ sādhu paññā labhitvā
vigatamadapaṃ mādā cattakāmaṃ appasaṅgā
akariya janakhedam puññakammābhiraṃ
vipulā vividhapuññaṃ suppasannā karonti.
- (d) Rāmaḍhipatirājā ca tesam bhikkhūnaṃ pattakāle
Haṃsāvatinagarassa pacchimasmiṃ disā bhāge Naraśūreṇa
nāma amaccena paribhutte gāmakhette Pālī-atthakathā-
tikādayo punappunaṃ passitvā upaparikkhitvā simāsamū-
hanasimāsammutikammāni kārapesi. Sihaḷadipe Bhaga-
vatā nahāyitapubbāya Kalyāṇiṇi nāma nadiyaṃ udakuk-
khepasīmaṃ katvā tattha Mahāvihāravāsīnaṃ bhikkhūnaṃ
santike upaladdh' upasampadabhāvehi bhikkhūhi katattā
Kalyāṇisīmāti-samaññaṃ akāsi.

2. Discuss briefly the date of composition and authorship of the Mahāvamsa. 15

3. What light does the Mahāvamsa throw on the cultural relation between India and Ceylon? 15

4. Describe briefly the construction of the Mahāthūpa (Ruvanvāli dāgoba) dealing with the following points:— 15

(a) Site, (b) plan, (c) material, (d) foundation, (e) style, (f) relic-chamber, (g) artists, (h) architecture, and (i) decorations.

5. Enumerate the various Tamil expeditions to Ceylon as recorded in the Mahāvamsa, and give a short account of them suggesting their probable dates. 15

6. Estimate critically the importance of the Sāsana-vamsa as a source-book of the history of Buddhism. 15

7. State briefly the troubles which took place in the Orthodox Buddhist Church of Ceylon during the reign of Mahāsena, and show how far the king was responsible for the same. 15

8. Write short notes on any five of the following:— 15

(i) Asokārāma, (ii) Ummādhapussadeva, (iii) Saddhātissa, (iv) Somadevi, (v) Tanasīva, (vi) Lambakannā, (vii) Jetavanavihāra (of Ceylon), (viii) Colaratttha, (ix) Alasanda, and (x) Maricavattivihāra.

9. Render the following extract into English:— 20

Mahindo taṃkaniṭṭho so rājaputto tadaccaye
ussāpiya setacchattaṃ Anurādhapure vare
Senasenāninānitasantarajanākule
tattha vasaṃ akappesi kicchena dasa vacchare.
Apetanītimaggassa mudubhūtaṃ sabbaso
uppādabhāgaṃ nādaṃsu tassa jānapadā tadā.
Accantaṃ khīnavitto so vassaṃhi dasame vibhū
vuttidānena nāsakkhi saṃgaheṭum sakaṃ balaṃ.
Aladdhavuttino sabbe Keralā sahitā tato
'na vuttidānaṃ no yāva hoti mā tāva bhūñjatu'
iti rājagharadvāre sāhasekarasā bhusaṃ
cāpāhatthā nisīdiṃsu saṃnaddhacchurikāvudhā.
Dhanasāraṃ samādāya te vivañciya bhūpati
ummaggato viniggamma turito Rohanaṃ agā.
Sīdupabbatagāmaṃhi khandhāvāraṃ nibandhiya
bhātujāyaṃ mahesitte thapetvā so tahiṃ vasi.
Na cirass' eva tassāya matāya sa mahipati
mahesitte niyeseṣi sakabhātussa dhītaṃ.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1934.

INDIAN HISTORY (ESSAY).

FIRST PAPER.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100.

Write a critical essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

- (1) Non-Mughal art and architecture of medieval India.
- (2) Contributions of the Age of the Imperial Guptas to Indian civilization.
- (3) Non-monarchical forms of government in Ancient India.
- (4) Civil and military organization of the Marathas in the 17th and 18th centuries.
- (5) Double governments in India: 1757–1805.
- (6) Material civilization of the Vedic Age.
- (7) Asoka's administrative system: the new and the old in it.
- (8) The Hindu Revivals of the 16th and 17th centuries.
- (9) Sur and Mughal administrations: civil and military.



M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1934.

INDIAN HISTORY (MONUMENTS 650 B.C.—650 A.D.)

SECOND PAPER (2a).

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100.

NOTE.— Answer any five questions.

1. Discuss *historically* some of the important monuments discovered in Sārnāth or in Mathurā.
2. How do the archaeological finds at Taxila stand as *sources* of early Indian history?
3. Indicate the principal Gupta monuments associated with the different religious sects.
4. What part did the Pallavas play in the history of South Indian monuments?
5. Compare the sculptures of Sanchi and Bharhut as documents of ancient Indian culture.
6. Classify Mauryan Monuments, and describe the best example of each in its historical bearings.
7. What light do the sculptures of Bharhut throw on Buddhism of the times?
8. Give an account of pre-Mauryan antiquities.
9. Discuss the Pillars of Asoka in their artistic and engineering aspects.
10. Write a short *essay* on—
Ajanta as the source of ancient Indian culture-history.



M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1934.

INDIAN HISTORY (300–650 A.D.).

THIRD PAPER.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100.

Answer five questions, four from Section I and one from Section II.

Section I.

(SOURCES.)

1. Mention and identify as far as possible (a) the rulers of Dakṣiṇāpatha defeated by Samudragupta, and (b) the foreign tribes with whom he entered into alliances.
2. Describe the historic importance of *any one* of the following:—
 - (a) The Mathura stone pillar Inscription of Chandragupta II.
 - (b) The Damodarpur Copper plate Inscriptions.
3. Write full critical notes on *two* of the following:—
 - (a) Relationship between the Gupta and Vākāṭaka Houses.
 - (b) The names and origins of the different eras used in the Gupta inscriptions.
 - (c) Chandra of the Mehrauli pillar Inscription.
4. What are the different countries and divisions of India specified by Yuan Chwang?
5. What light do the accounts of the Chinese pilgrims throw on the social and religious condition of India?

6. 'The gradual disappearance of meaningless elements is clearly a guide to the chronological arrangement of each type and probably indicates a southward movement in the development of the coinage.' (*Allan.*) Explain the remark with reference to some prominent coin-types of Samudragupta.

7. Give an account of the Maukhari coins, discussing their origin and also the dates, if any, on them.

Section II.

(GENERAL.)

8. Write a note on the survival of the Imperial Gupta power after Skandagupta.

9. Describe the political condition of North India from circa 550 to 650 A.D.

10. Briefly describe the type of administration prevalent in the time of Harsha.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1934.

INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT INDIAN POLITY).

FOURTH PAPER.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100.

Answer any five of the following questions.

1. Trace the evolution of kingship and of its status and functions in the Rigveda.
2. Give an account of the functions of the *Sabhā* and *Samiti* as known to Vedic literature.
3. What light do the *Brāhmaṇas* throw on checks to absolutism?
4. Expound fully the evidence of Pāṇini on the democracies of his times.
5. Give an account of the Kuru kingdom of the *Mahābhārata* to illustrate the constitutional principles and practices of the times.
6. Explain and expand the *Mahābhārata* conception of *Samgha* or *Gaṇa* as a type of State.
7. Write a note on the democratic developments of Buddhist India.
8. Describe fully the working of a village republic in ancient India.
9. Show by citations of suitable texts how far Labour was self-governing in ancient India.



B.A. (HONOURS) AND M.A. (PART I)
EXAMINATIONS—1935.

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 600 B.C.).

HONOURS—FOURTH }
PART I—SECOND (i) } PAPER.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100.

NOTE.—Answer five questions.

1. Discuss Aryan Origins and the antiquity of the Rig-veda.
2. Write an account of the civilisation of Rigvedic India on the basis of its regulations relating to property, family, social life, and justice.
3. Write a note on the problem of the non-Aryan in Vedic India.
4. Give an account of Learning and Education in the times of the Upanishads with reference to their principal patrons, centres, and agencies.
5. What light do Vedic works throw on the course and stages of Aryan expansion in India?
6. Write a note on Vedic Religion and Philosophy.
7. Show to what extent Buddhism in its inception was indebted to Vedism.
8. Show by illustrative references how far pilgrimage is an education in nationalism or patriotism.
9. Discuss, with reference to texts of different periods, the Hindu methods of approach towards the conception of the motherland.



B.A. (HONOURS) AND M.A. (PART I)
EXAMINATIONS—1935.

INDIAN HISTORY (ASOKA).

B.A. HONOURS—FIFTH }
M.A. PART I—THIRD (ii) } PAPER.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100.

NOTE.—Answer five questions, of which Questions 3 and 4 are compulsory.

1. Ascertain the chronological data of Asokan history, both those which are yielded by the edicts and those which may be gathered from other sources.

2. Locate the inscriptions of Asoka hitherto discovered. What idea may be formed of the extent and internal divisions of Asoka's empire from the find-places and original positions of the records? Avail yourself of the evidence of the Rock Edict XIV in giving your answer.

3. Transcribe in Asokan Brāhmī or Kharoshthī and translate into English *any one* of the subjoined extracts, adding short explanatory notes on the italicized words :—

(a) Atikamtaṃ amtaṃ no hutapuluve savam kalam
athakamme vā paṭivedanā vā[.] Se mamayā hevaṃ kaṭe[.]
savam kalam adamanasā me *olodhanasi* gabhāgālasī *vachasī*
*vināsa-*nyānasi savatā paṭivedakā athaṃ janasā paṭivedemtu
me. Savālā janasā athaṃ kachhāmi hakam.

(b) Munisānaṃ chu yā iyaṃ *dhammavādhi* vadhitā duvehi
yeva ākālehi [.] dhammaniyamena cha nijhatiyā cha. Tata
chu lahu se *dhammaniyame* [.] nijhatiyā va bhuye [.] Dham-
maniyame chu kho esa ye me iyaṃ kaṭe imāni cha imāni jātāni
avadhiyāni amnāni pi chu bahūkāni dhammaniyamāni yāni
me kaṭāni. Nijhatiyā va chu bhuye munisānaṃ dhammavādhi
vadhitā avihimsāye bhutānaṃ anālambhāye pānānaṃ.

4. Write short explanatory and critical notes on *any four* of the following :—

(a) *Parisā pi yute āñapayisati gaṇanāyaṃ hetuto cha vyamjanato cha.*

(b) *Rāño dhammacharaṇena bherighoso aho dhammaghoso.*

(c) *Tenesā dhammayātā.*

(d) *Mahāphale maṅgale ya dhammamāṅgalē.*

(e) *Mukhamute vijaye ye dhammavijāye.*

(f) *Tesaṃ ye abhihāle vā daṇḍe vā atapatiye me kate.*

(g) *Amisā samānā munisā Jambudīpasi misā devehi.*

(h) *Esā pṛāṇā pakiti.*

5. What did Asoka mean by such terms and expressions as *sarvata vijitamhi*, *Jambudīpasi*, *idha rājavisayamhi*, *savesu amtesu*, and *yata pi dula Devānamprīyasā no yamti*?

6. What light is thrown by the inscriptions of Asoka on the position and function of *Parisā* as between the king on the one hand and the *Yutas*, *Mahāmātras*, and the rest on the other?

7. Give an idea of the administrative system and royal policies of the Maurya kings with a critical estimate of the changes introduced by Asoka.

8. Determine the religious faith of Asoka and the character of the Dhamma promulgated by him, citing the evidence of his inscriptions in support of your answer.

9. A writer observes : 'There are several other movements (besides Buddhism) from time to time that were intended to expand the closed but elastic curve of the Indo-Aryan life to such an extent that it might ultimately include in it the whole of humanity and all types of civilisation. The earlier movements progressed enough to Hinduise the whole of India even before the reign of King Asoka'. Refute or justify.

10. Prepare a personal history of Asoka with data from his own records.

11. Write a note on the Foreign Missions of Asoka.

B.A. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION—1935.

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 1000 A.D.).

FIRST PAPER (i).

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100.

Answer any five of the following questions.

1. Indicate with illustrations the principal sources of the early history of India, and estimate their relative value.
2. Examine, with reference to evidence, the extent to which Learning and Culture were indebted to royal patronage and participation in the age of the Rishi Yājñavalkya.
3. Enumerate the sixteen *mahājānapadas*, and give a short account of them as preserved in the Canonical Pali texts.
4. Summarize the information preserved in Zend and Pahlavi texts relating to the Indus river valley.
5. Describe briefly the battle of the Hydaspes, and draw a map to illustrate the position of the Hindu and the Yavana army and also the movements of the latter.
6. Classify the inscriptions of Asoka, and indicate their find-spots. Mention the three scripts found in his lithic records, and give an approximate idea of the regions in which they were used.
7. Describe briefly the history of the Sātavāhana branch of the Sātakarni Dynasty in the light of epigraphic evidence.
8. Show how far the history of the Indo-Parthian and Indo-Scythian kings has been recovered from their coins. Who was *stratagos* Aśpavarma?
9. Describe the relations of Samudragupta with the republican, frontier and foreign powers of the period with special reference to the literary and epigraphic data bearing on the subject.

10. What light do the accounts of the Chinese pilgrims throw on the social and religious condition of India ?

11. Give a short history of the Gurjara Pratihâra kings of Kanauj, and mention the causes which brought about the downfall of the Pratihâra kingdom in Northern India.

12. Sketch the history of the reign of Rājendra-Chōla Gaṅgaikonda. What light does the Tirumalai Rock Inscription throw on his campaign in Ilam ?

B.A. (PASS) EXAMINATION—1935.

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 1000 A.D.).

FIRST PAPER (i).

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—75.

Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Enumerate the chief sources of Indian history, and estimate the historical value of the Purāṇas. 15
2. Give a short account of the political condition of India in the sixth century B.C. as described in the Canonical texts of the Buddhists. 15
3. Sketch the history of the establishment of the Maurya empire, and describe its administrative machinery. 15
4. Give an estimate of Aśoka as a ruler and as a patron of Buddhism. What were the causes that led to the downfall of his empire? 15
5. Sketch the history of the Indo-Greek kings on the basis of the evidence furnished by their coins. 15
6. Who were the Kuśāṇas? Mention the chief Kuśāṇa kings, and discuss the date of Kanishka. 15
7. Describe briefly the Śaka-Andhra struggle in the Deccan, and narrate the exploits of Gautamiputra Sātakarni. 15
8. Discuss the cultural significance of the Gupta period, with special reference to art, literature, and religion. 15
9. Attempt a critical estimate of Harṣa as a great Indian king, and describe the political condition of India during his time. 15
10. Give a brief account of the Gurjarapratihāras, and describe their struggles with other powers. 15

māno pi tath'eva ānāpesi. So pana rājapurisesu attano santi-
kaṃ gantvā, "Ācariya mayaṃ rājāpāya tvaṃ ito nihara-
natthāya āgatamhā; 'ito nikkhama ācariyā' 'ti vattum
pana asakkontā 'hitamhā' 'ti vuttesu, "Rājāno nāma
'durāsadā hontī' 'ti; tasmiṃ duttho utthāyāsanaṃ nikkhanto
yaññasuttaṃ ca chinditvā kuṇḍikāya ca indakhilaṃ
paṭihaññitvā, "Imāya ca cāturantāya paṭhaviyā Nandino
vaḍḍhi nāma mā hoti" 'ti abhisapitvā va nikkhama.

Rājapurisā tasmiṃ nikkhante tamatthaṃ rañño
ārocesum. Rājā punapi atīva kujjhivā, "Dāsaṃ gaṇhatha,
dāsaṃ gaṇhathā" 'ti anattamanavācam nicchāretvā ānā-
pesi. So pana nikkhanto va naggo hutvā ājivakavesaṃ
gahetvā palāyanto antorājavatthumhi yeva gatapaccāgat-
ikākiraṇatthāne niliyi.

- (b) Dānaṃ nāma sukhādīnaṃ nidānaṃ paramaṃ
mataṃ,
dibbānaṃ pana sopānaṃ paṭiṭṭhā'ti pavuccati.
Dānaṃ tānaṃ manussassa dānaṃ bandhuparā-
yanaṃ,
dānaṃ dukkhādhīpannānaṃ sattānaṃ paramā gati.
Dukkhānīttharaṇatthēna dānaṃ nāvā'ti, āpitam,
bhayā rakkhaṇato dānaṃ nagaraṇ'ti ca vaṇṇitam.
Dānaṃ durāsadatthēna vuttamāsiviso'ti ca,
dānaṃ lobhamalādihi padumaṃ anupalittato.
Natthi dānasamo loke purisassa avassayo,
paṭipajjatha tasmā taṃ kiriyājjhāsayena ca.
Saggalokanidānāni dānāni matimā idha,
ko hi nāma naro loke na dadeyya hite rato.
Sutvā deveṣu sampattiṃ ko naro dānasambhavaṃ,
na dajjā sukhasandānaṃ dānaṃ cittappamodanaṃ.
Dāneṇa paṭipannena accharā-parivārito,
ramate suciraṃ kālaṃ Nandane suranandane.
Pitumudāraṃ vindati dātā gāravamaṣmiṃ gacchati
loke,
khyātimanantaṃ yāti ca dātā vissasaṇiyo hoti ca
dātā.
Datvā dānaṃ yāti naro so bhōgasamiddhiṃ ~~dig-~~
hañcāyum,
sussārataṃ pi ca vindati rūpaṃ sagge saddhiṃ
kālaṃ tīdivehi,
vimānesu ~~thatvā~~ nānā mattamayūrābhīrutesu.
Corāpi rājodakapāvakaṇaṃ dhanam asādhāraṇa-
meva dānaṃ,
dadāti taṃ sāvakañānabhūmiṃ, paccēkabhūmiṃ
pana Buddhābhūmiṃ'ti.

B.A. (HONOURS) AND M.A. (PART I)
EXAMINATIONS—1935.

SANSKRIT (DHARAMSHASTRA).

FIFTH PAPER.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100.

Attempt only six questions, including No. 10.

1. Discuss in detail the views of Mandlik, Hopkins, and Böhler on the relation of the Mahābhārata and the Manusmṛiti. 16
2. Define Vyavahāra, and describe its eighteen topics and four pādas. 16
3. Elucidate the exact scope of the Arthaśāstra and the Dharmaśāstra, pointing out their relative strength where both are applicable. 16
4. Critically discuss the comparative importance of the different kinds of proof. 16
5. Describe the underlying principle of punishment in Dharmaśāstra, mentioning the different kinds of it. 16
6. Describe briefly the rates of interest allowed by Yājñavalkya on borrowed money and the obligations of inheritors to repay debts. 16
7. Briefly show the relation between the Smṛtis of Yājñavalkya and Manu. 16
8. Discuss the importance of the Saṃskāras and their bearing upon the present society. 16
9. Describe the eight forms of marriage, stating for whom each form is prescribed. 16

10. Translate the following into English, and add 20 explanatory notes on the words underlined :—

(a) भूतानां प्राणिनः श्रेष्ठाः प्राणिनां बुद्धिजीविनः ।

बुद्धिमत्सु नराः श्रेष्ठा नरेषु ब्राह्मणाः स्मृताः ॥

ब्राह्मणेषु न्य विद्वांसो विद्वत्सु कृतबुद्धयः ।

कृतबुद्धिषु कर्तारः कर्तृषु ब्रह्मवेदिनः ॥

(b) अधिविन्नस्त्रियै दद्यादाधिवेदनिकं समम् ।

न दत्तं स्त्रीधनं यस्यै दत्ते त्वर्धं प्रकीर्तितम् ॥

(c) अग्निनैगमपाषण्डिगणानामप्ययं विधिः ।

भेदं चैषां नृपो रक्षेत्पूर्ववृत्तिं च पालयेत् ॥

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1935.

INDIAN HISTORY (ESSAY).

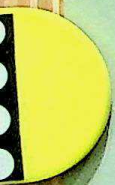
FIRST PAPER.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100.

Write a *critical* essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

- (1) Maratha-English struggle for supremacy in India.
- (2) Formative influences on Ancient Indian Art.
- (3) Indian Education in the Vedic Age.
- (4) Civilization of India under Asoka.
- (5) The development of representative institutions in Ancient India.
- (6) Sher Shah, Akbar, and Aurangzeb as Empire-builders.
- (7) Evolution of the Maratha State.
- (8) Revenue and Judicial administration of Bengal from 1765 to 1793 A.D.
- (9) Growth and development of Indian Constitution from 1858 to the present day.
- (10) The North-Western Policy of the British in India from 1858 to the present day.



M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1935.

INDIAN HISTORY (MONUMENTS 650 B.C.—650 A.D.).

SECOND PAPER (2a).

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100.

NOTE.—*Answer any five questions.*

1. Show how far the different Indian religions have influenced the development of Indian Art in different ages.
2. Write a note on the Yakṣa statues and their importance to the evolution of Indian Art.
3. What is a *stūpa* and what does it signify? Enumerate its component parts, and mention the similarities and differences to be noticed between the *stūpas* of the North-Western Frontier and those of other parts of India.
4. Give a list of the pillars of Asoka, and indicate their find-spots. Describe an Asokan pillar with full reference to its characteristic features.
5. What do you understand by Mauryan Art? Mention some of the typical Mauryan monuments discovered so far, and show how far the influence of Persepolitan Art can be traced in them.
6. What light do the sculptures of Bharhut throw on the economic life of the times?
7. Give a descriptive survey of the monuments excavated at Sanchi, and show how far they reflect the different phases of Buddhism.
8. What are the characteristic features of the Gandhara School of Art? Do you find Hellenistic motifs in them? If so, in what respect?
9. Give a short description of any two Cave-Temples of Western India, noticing specially their common architectural designs.
10. Trace the origin and development of the pictorial art in ancient India. What do you understand by Fresco-painting, and what is its technique?



M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1935.

INDIAN HISTORY (300–650 A.D.).

THIRD PAPER.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100.

Answer five questions, three from Section I and two from Section II.

Section I.

1. Write historical notes on the following :—
 - (a) Māhākāntāraka-Vyāghrarāja.
 - (b) Gaṇapatināga.
 - (c) Daivaputra-Shāhi-Shāhānushāhi-Saka-Murundah.
2. Summarize the contents of the Meherauli Posthumous Iron Pillar Inscription of Chandra, and discuss its full historical importance.
3. What do you know of the following ?—
 - (a) Kumāragupta II ; (b) Prabhāvatiguptā, and (c) Īśānavarman.
4. Write a critical note on the coins of Kumāragupta I, dealing with types and metal only.
5. Describe briefly the coins issued in North India up till c. 650 A.D. after Skandagupta.

Section II.

6. Critically estimate the position of Buddhism during 300–650 A.D.
7. Describe Nālandā as a centre of learning and religion.
8. 'The Gupta period is one of culminations, of florescence, rather than of Renaissance.' Discuss fully.
9. Describe Harsha as a man, warrior, and ruler.



M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1935.

INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT INDIAN POLITY).

FOURTH PAPER.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100.

NOTE.—Answer five questions.

1. Give an account of the evolution of officials in the Vedic State.
2. Discuss the democratic elements in Vedic Monarchy.
3. What light does the Mahābhārata throw on the *Gana* type of State and federations?
4. Examine the data furnished by Pāṇini regarding republics and their confederations.
5. Write a note on the following terms : *Kula*, *Jāti*, *Janapada*, *Śrenī*, *Samgha*, *Pūga*, and *Vrāta*.
6. How far was the ancient Indian village self-governing in the spheres of Executive and Judicial administration?
7. Describe the organization of craft-guilds on the basis of the *Smṛitis*. What other classes of guilds do they mention?
8. Give an account of the *Smṛiti* regulations regarding shares in Joint-stock concerns.
9. Discuss epigraphic evidence bearing on ancient Indian banking.

the
In
S
con
kin
an
an
Ca
M
of
by
Su
ha
of
su
hi
Cl

B.A. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION—1936

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 1000 A.D.)

FIRST PAPER (i)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer five questions.

1. Trace the history of the Achæmenid supremacy over the trans-Indus regions with reference to its sources.

2. Describe briefly the economic condition of Northern India about the time of the Buddha.

3. Discuss, with reference to evidence, the problems connected with the genealogy and chronology of the Nanda kings of Magadha.

4. Enumerate and identify, in the light of relevant Sanskrit and Pali texts, the various autonomous tribes of the Punjab and Sind with whom Alexander the Great came into contact.

5. Recount the observations of the Greek writers on (i) Caste system, (ii) Municipal Administration, and (iii) Mineral products, of the Mauryan Empire.

6. Give an idea of the extent and the political divisions of Asoka's empire, and also of the administrative machinery by which it was governed.

7. Sketch the history of the reign of Pushyamitra the Śunga, and discuss the identity of the Hellenistic prince who had invaded his dominions.

8. Describe briefly the history of the three Śaka satrapies of Northern India in the light of the latest researches on the subject.

9. Who were the Yueh-chis? Narrate briefly their early history up to the time of Yen-kao-ching as recorded by the Chinese writers.

10. Give a short account of the Later Guptas of *Mâlava-cum-Magadha*, and also of their relations with the Maukhari rulers of Kanyâkubja.
11. Sketch the history of the reign of Pulakeśin II, with special reference to his conquest of the Mauryan territory.
12. Describe briefly the history of the Chandels of Jejakabhukti up to the capture of Kâlânjar by Mahmûd of Ghaznî.

B.A. (HONOURS) AND M.A. (PART I)
EXAMINATIONS—1936

INDIAN HISTORY UP TO 600 B.C.

B.A. HONOURS .. FOURTH } PAPER
M.A. PART I .. SECOND (i) }

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer **five** questions.

1. What light does Comparative Philology throw on Aryan origins and Indo-Iranian affinities?
2. Discuss the antiquity of Rigvedic civilization on the basis of both foreign and Indian evidence.
3. Give an account of economic and social life as adumbrated in the Rigveda.
4. Describe fully the part played by the Kshatriyas and kings in the intellectual and cultural life of the country in the time of the *Brāhmaṇas* and *Upanishads*.
5. Mention some of the principal subjects of study in the time of the *Upanishads*. What is the attitude of the *Upanishads* towards texts and rituals?
6. Present the Atharva-Veda description of *Brahmacharya*. How far is Asceticism known to Vedic thought?
7. Give an account of the various institutions or agencies for the spread of learning in the Vedic Age.
8. Give an account of the early life and training of Gautama before he became *buddha*. Expound his methods of teaching and argument with his adversary.
9. To what extent does the religion of the Hindus give scope to a love of country and nationalism?



No

Pr
vi
is
up

hi
as

in
th

as
m

ex
th
a

Ar
4
su
hi
nu

**B.A. (HONOURS) AND M.A. (PART I)
EXAMINATIONS—1936**

INDIAN HISTORY (ASOKA)

B.A. HONOURS .. FIFTH }
M.A. PART I .. THIRD (ii) } PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer **five** questions, of which Questions 4 and 5 are compulsory.

1. With regard to the edicts and inscriptions of Asoka, Professor Rhys Davids observes: 'They give only a limited view of the set of circumstances they deal with. . . . It is not possible to understand them without the light thrown upon them by the later accounts'.

Refute or justify this remark, stating reasons.

2. Show how the extent of Asoka's empire is indicated by his own mention in the Edicts of the peoples on its borders as well as by the find-spots of the Rock Edicts.

3. What light is thrown upon the development of alphabets in India by the palæography of Asokan records? Transcribe the subjoined extract in *any one* of Asokan alphabets:—

Mahālake hi vijitaṃ bahu cha likhitaṃ likhāpayisaṃ cheva
asti cha eta kaṃ puna puna vutaṃ tasa tasa athasa
mādhuratāya kiṃti jano tathā paṭipajetha.

4. *Either,*

Translate the subjoined extract into English, adding short explanatory notes wherever necessary, and discussing whether the statement is a statement of fact or only an expression of a pious wish:—

Iha cha saveṣu cha amteṣu ṣaṣu pi yojana-ṣaṭeṣu yatra
Amṭiyoko nāma Yona-rajā param cha teṇa Atiyokena chature
4 rajani Turamaye nama Amṭikini nama Māka nama Alika-
sudaro nama nicha Choḍa-Paṇḍa aya Tambapanniya evameva
hida raja-viṣavaspi . . . savatra Devānampriyasa dhrama-
nuṣasti anuvataṃti.

Or,

Translate the subjoined extract, fully explaining what Asoka really wanted to say:—

Munisānaṃ chu yā iyaṃ dhamma-vaḍhi vaḍhitā duvehi yeva ākālehi dhamma-niyamena cha nijhatiyā cha. Tata chu lahu se dhamma-niyame nijhatiyā va bhuye. Dhamma-niyame chu kho esa ye me iyaṃ kaṭe imāni cha imāni jātāni avadhiyāni amāni pi chu bahuk[āni] dhamma-niyamāni yāni mekaṭāni. Nijhatiyā va chu bhuye mupisānaṃ dhamma-vaḍhi vaḍhitā vilhimsāye bhutānaṃ anālambhāye pānānaṃ.

5. Write explanatory and critical notes on *any four* of the following:—

(a) Yaṇṇaṃ mayā saṃghe upayāte; (b) aṇṇaṃ kicchhi dakhāmi hakāṃ taṃ ichhāmi; (c) majhaṃ paṭipādayemā ti; (d) sava-munisā me pajā; (e) ekachā samājā sādhu-matā; (f) anusamyānaṃ niyātu; (g) nilathiyā chā maṃgalaṃ kalamti.

6. 'Asoka, however, did not inherit, but was a convert to, Buddhism.'

Substantiate the truth of this remark with the internal evidence of Asoka's edicts and inscriptions.

7. Briefly describe Asoka's system of administration, with special reference to (a) the machinery employed, (b) the changes introduced, (c) the policies initiated, and (d) the effect produced.

8. Ascertain the position of members of the Buddhist holy order among the *religieux* of India in the third century B.C. and Asoka's attitude towards all of them.

9. Discuss the greatness of Asoka as a builder, giving a description of the important monuments of his time.

10. Link up the threads of personal history of Asoka as may be gathered from his own records.

B.A. (PASS) EXAMINATION—1936
INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 1000 A.D.)

FIRST PAPER (i)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—75

NOTE.—Answer **five** questions, of which at least **one** must be from the last three. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Discuss in broad outlines the history of the Śiśunāga dynasty. What difficulties are encountered in fixing its chronology, and how will you solve them?

2. Discuss the circumstances that induced Alexander the Great to order a retreat after reaching the Hyphasis. Describe the route of the retreating army and the opposition that it met on its way.

3. Describe the civil and military system of the administration of Chandragupta Maurya, and point out how far it indicates that Northern India at the time of Alexander the Great had attained a high degree of civilization.

4. Describe the Dharma of Asoka, clearly referring to the contributions made to it by Hinduism and Buddhism. How far had Asoka succeeded in spreading his Dharma outside his empire?

5. Describe the religious, social, and economic conditions of the Deccan under the Sātavāhanas.

6. Describe the career and achievements of Kanishka, and discuss the problem of his date.

7. Describe the successive stages of the growth and decay of the Gupta empire.

8. Write a note upon the life, personality, and achievements of Harsha, and show how he combines in himself some of the attributes and characteristics both of Asoka and Samudragupta.

9. 'Buddha's was thus a double life,—the inner life of introspection and meditation and the outer life of objective activity, consecrated to the service of his fellow human beings.'

Explain and amplify the above remark.

10. 'It is no more accurate to speak of caste at the Buddha's time in India than it would be to speak of it as an established institution, at the same time, in Italy or Greece.'

Discuss the above remark.

11. Discuss critically the evidence adduced by Rhys Davids to show that the Brāhmī alphabet was introduced into India by Dravidian merchants.

1936

PĀLI

FIFTH PAPER

(Group A)

The questions are of equal value

Attempt Question 8 and any five.

1. Ascertain and give a general idea of the literary counterparts of the 'Jātakas' of Bharhut. Mention some of the distinctive features of their presentation both in sculpture and in literature.

2. What is the connotation of the term 'Jātaka'? How would you account for the fact that even a component part of a Jātaka as found in the Jātaka-commentary has been treated and labelled as a Jātaka in the Bharhut sculpture? And what were the various processes of multiplication of the Jātakas?

3. Describe the several parts which constitute a Jātaka commentary, adding a short note on the importance of each.

4. Draw a complete picture of ancient Indian society as it is depicted in the Jātakas.

5. *Either,*

— Comment on *any five* of the following:—

'Pāramitānubhāvena', 'Kasiṇaparikkammaṃ', 'pañca abhiññā', 'Atṭha samāpattiyo', 'Kāmāvacaradevaloka', 'hatta-hāroha anikaṭṭhā', 'sammataḷasamāhite', and 'turiyatālasanghutte'.

Or,

What is the Bodhisattva-idea according to the Jātakas? What is the special problem which the Buddhist thinker sought to solve by this idea? And how is the career of a Bodhisattva represented in the Jātakas?

6. Give in Pāli the 'vyākaraṇa' of the following 'gāthās':—

Evam vaggukatho santo
vissatthavacano ca so
Kasmā pitu ca mātu ca
santike na bhanī tadā ti.

Nāham asandhitā pakkho
na badhiro asotatā ;
nāham ajivhatā mūgo
mā maṃ mūgamadhārāyī ti.

7. State and criticize the principles of Ethics and morality that are sought to be inculcated by the Jātakas.

8. Translate into English *any two* of the following passages:—

(a) Tato pannarasavassikakāle 'aṅgārena nam vimam-
sissāmā' ti athassa heṭṭhā mañcake aggikapallām ṭhapayimsu
'appeva-nāma uñhena pñito dukkhavedanam asahanto
vipphandanākāraṇaṃ dasseyā' ti Athassa sarīre phoṭhāni utṭha-
hanti. Mahāsatto 'Avicinirayasantāpo yojanasatamatthake
pharati; tasmā dukkhato idaṃ dukkhaṃ sataguṇena saha-
sa-
guṇena sata-sa-
hassaguṇena sa-
tasahassaguṇena
varataran' ti
adhivāsetvā
niccalo
va aho si. Athassa
mātapitaro
bhijjamānabada-
yā viya manusse
patikkamāpetvā
taṃ tato aggisantā-
panato apanetvā
'tāta
Temiyakumāra
mayam tana
apiṭhasappiādi-
bhāvaṃ jānāma;
na he etesaṃ
evarūpāni
hatthapāda-
mukha-
kaṇṇasotāni
honti,
tvam amhehi
patthetvā
laddhaputtako;
mā no nāsehi;
sakala-
Jambūdi-
pe-
vasantānaṃ
rājūnaṃ
santike
garato
no mocehi'
ti yāciṃsu.

(b) Aporāṇaṃ vata bho Rāja
sabbabhummo disampati |
na ca nacce nisāmeti
na gīte kurute maṇo ||
na mige nāpi uyyāne
nāpi haṃse udikkhati |
mūgo va tuṇhibhūtosī
na atthamanusāsati ti ||

Sukhakāmaṃ rahosilā
vaddha-bandhā upārūtā |
Kassa nu ajja ārāme
dahaṛā vuḍḍhā ca accharā ||

Atikkantavanathā dhirā

namo tesam mahesinam |

Ye ussukamhi lokamhi

viharanti anussukā ||

Te chitvā maccuno jālam

tantam māyāvino dalham |

Santāpantā gacchanti

ko nesam gatim pāpaye ti ||

(c) Devī pi usukārena sattdhim kathitatthāne kumārikāya
saddhim kathitatthāne maṃsaparibhogatthāne Migājinena
saddhim kathitatthāne Nāradena saddhim kathitatthāne cāti
'sabbatthānesu cetiyāni kāretvā gandhamālādihi pūjitvā sena-
gaparivutā Midhilam patvā ambavanūyyāne puttassa abhisekam
kāretvā tam senāgaparivutam nagaram pavisitvā rajjam
kāretvā sayam isipabbajjam pabbajitvā tattheva uyyāne
vasanti kasinaparikkammam katvā jhānam nibbattetvā Brahma-
lokaparāyanā ahosi. Mahāsatto pi apparihinajhāno hutvā
Brahmalokaparāyano ahosi.

Wri

1.

1.

tum
upās
tatā
gām
adar
Eva
kam
alab
cata
asuk
visar
na j
sakā
gacc

Pali (A)—8:

Write the answers to the two halves
in separate books

1936

ESSAY

(Group A)

EIGHTH PAPER

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

First Half

1. Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:— 50
 - (a) The attitude of Buddhism to Brahmanism.
 - (b) The relative age of prose and verse texts in the Pāli Canon.
 - (c) The political state of India at the time of the rise of Buddhism.
 - (d) Place of women in early Buddhism.

Second Half

1. Render into English extract (c) and *one* of the rest:— 50
 - (a) Rājā Asoko Rājagahe cetiyaṃ bhindāpetvā dhātum apassanto pākatikāṃ kāretvā bhikkhubhikkhuniyo upāsaka-upāsikāyoti catasso parisā gahetvā Vesālīṃ gato; tatrāpi alabhitvā Kapilāvatthum, tatrāpi alabhitvā Rāmagāmaṃ gato. Rāmagāme nāgā cetiyaṃ bhinditum na adamsu. Cetiye nipatitakuddālo khaṇḍakhaṇḍāṃ hoti. Evaṃ tatrāpi alabhitvā Allakappaṃ, Vethadīpaṃ, Pāvakaṃ, Kusināranti sabbattha cetiyāni bhinditvā dhātū alabhitvā pākatikāni katvā puna Rājagahaṃ gantvā catasso parisā sannipādetvā, 'Atthi kenaci sūtapubbaṃ asukatthāne nāma dhātunidhānaṃ' pucchī. Tatth'ēko vīsaṃ vassasatiko thero, 'Asukatthāne dhātunidhānaṃ ti na jānāmi; mayhaṃ pana pitā mahāthero maṃ sattavasakāle mālācāṅgotakāṃ gāhāpetvā, "Ehi śāmaṇera, asukagacchantare pāsānathūpo atthi, tattha gacchāma" ti,

gantvā pūjetvā, "Imaṃ tñānaṃ upadhāretuṃ vattati,
sāmaṇerā" ti āha; ahaṃ ettakaṃ jñāmi mahārājā' ti
āha. Rājā, 'tadeva tñānaṃ' ti vatvā gacche harāpetvā
pāsānathūpaṃ ca paṃsuṃ ca apanetvā hetthā sudhābhū-
miṃ addasa. Tato sudhā ca itthakāyo ca harāpetvā anu-
pubbena parivenaṃ oruḃha sattaratanaḃvālukaṃ asihat-
thāni ca kaṭṭharūpakāni samparivattantāni addasa.

(b) 'Gantvāna maṇḍalamālaṃ nāgaviḃkantacāriko,
obhāsayaṃto lokaggo nisīdi varamāsane.

Tāniṃ nisinno naradammasārathī,

devātidevo satapuññalakkhaṇo,

Buddhāsane majjhagato virocati,

suvanṇanikkhaṃ viya paṇḍukambale.

Nekkhaṃ Jambonadasseva nikkhittaṃ paṇḍu-
kambale,

virocati vitamalo maṇi verocano yathā.

Mahāsālova samphullo, Merurājāvalaṅkato,

suvanṇarūpasamkāsō, padumo Kokāsako yathā.

Jalanto diparukkho va, pabbatagge yathā sikhī,

devānaṃ Pāricchatto va sabbaphullo virocati' ti.

Pali (B)—8.

Write the answers to the two halves
in separate books

1936

PALI

(Group B)

EIGHTH PAPER

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

First Half

1. Write an essay on one of the following topics :— 50
- (a) The Inter-relation of the Seven Abhidhamma texts.
 - (b) Buddhist idea of Vimutti.
 - (c) The Doctrine of Anattā.
 - (d) The Doctrine of Karma.
 - (e) The main concepts of Buddhism.

Second Half

1. Translate into English any two of the following 50 passages :—

(a) Abhiññāyāham bhikkhave Dhammam desemi no anabhiññāyā, sanidānāham bhikkhave Dhammam desemi no anidānam, sappātihāriyam bhikkhave Dhammam desemi no appātihāriyam, yañ c'assa mayham bhikkhave abhiññāya Dhammam desayato no anabhiññāya, sanidānam Dhammam desayato no anidānam, sappātihāriyam Dhammam desayato no appātihāriyam, karaṇiyo ovādo karaṇiyo anusāsani, alaṇ ca paṇa vo bhikkhave tuṭṭhiyā, alaṇ attamanatāya, alaṇ somanassāya sam-māsambuddho Bhagavā, svākhyāto Dhammo supaṭipanno saṃgho ti.

(b) Arahā puññābhisamkhāraṃ abhisamkharonto āneñjābhisamkhāraṃ abhisamkharonto gatisamvattanikaṃ kammaṃ karonto, bhavasamvattanikaṃ kammaṃ karonto, issariyasamvattanikaṃ kammaṃ karonto, adhipaccasamvattanikaṃ kammaṃ karonto, mahābhisamvattanikaṃ kammaṃ karonto, mahāparivārasamvattanikaṃ kammaṃ karonto, devasobhagyasamvattanikaṃ kammaṃ karonto, manussasobhagyasamvattanikaṃ kammaṃ karonto parinibbāyati ti.

(c) Kammaṃ āyatanadvāvesena pākatam hoti. Cakkhadvārasmiṃ hi cakkhukāyabhāvadasakavasena tiṃsa kammajarūpāni upatthambhakāni pana tesam utuḥittāhārasamutthānāni catuvisati ti catupannāsa honti; tathā sotaghānajaivhādvāresu.

(d) Cakkhum pana nissāya rūpaṃ ārabba pavattam cittam cakkhuvinnānadhātu nāmāti evam dve pañcaviññānāni pañca-vinnānadhātuyo honti. Tiṇi manodhātucittāni, ekā manodhātu, atthasatthi manovinnānadhātu cittāni manovinnānadhātu ti sabbāni pi ekāsi ti lokiyacittāni satta vinnānadhātuyo, tam sampayuttā phassūdayo dhammadhātu ti evam ettha adḍhekādasadhātuyo rūpaṃ; adḍhatthamā dhātuyo nāmantī evaṃ eko attharasa dhātuvasena nāmarūpaṃ vavattthapeti.

1
Eng
any

1936

PALI

(Group C)

FIFTH PAPER

The figures in the margin indicate full marks

Answer Question 1 and any five of the rest.

1. Translate *any two* of the following passages into English, referring to the context and clearing allusions, if any:—

- (a) Ahu imasmim kappasmim catuttham Gotamo jino sabbadhammavidū satthā sabbalokānukampako.
• Paṭhamam so idhāgantvā yakkhaniddhamanam akā,
dutiyaṃ punar āgamma nāgānam damanam akā.
Kalyāṇiyaṃ Maṇiakkhināgenābhinimantito
tatiyaṃ punar āgamma sasamgho tattha bhuñjiya,
pubbabodhiṭṭhitatthānam thūpatthānam idam pi ca
paribhogadhātutthānam ca nisajjāyopabhuñjiya,
pubbabuddhathitattthānā oram gantvā mahāmuni
Laṅkādiṭṭhe lokadipo manussābhāvato tadā
dipattthadevasamgham ca nāge ca anusasiya,
sasamgho nabham uggantvā Jambudipaṃ jino agā.
- (b) Parinibbāṇamañcamhi nipannena jinena hi
katam mahā-adhiṭṭhānapañcakam pañcacakkhunā :
' gayhamānā mahābodhisākhāsokena dakkhiṇā
chijjivāna sayam eva patitthātu kaṭāhake.
• Patitthahitvā sā sākhā chabbannarasmiyo subhā
rañjayanti disā sabbā phalapattehi muñcaṭu.
Sasuvannakatāhā sā uggantvāna manoramā
adissamānā sattāham himagabbhamhi tiṭṭhatu.
Thūpārāme patitthantam mama dakkhiṇaakkha-
kam
karotu nabham uggantvā yamakaṃ pāṭihāriyam.
Laṅkālamkārahūtamhi Hemamālikacetiye
patitthahantiyo dhātū doṇamattā mamāmalā
Buddhavesadharā hutvā uggantvā nabhasiṭṭhitā
patitthantu karitvāna yamakaṃ pāṭihāriyam.'

(c) Tato paṭṭhāya rājakumārānaṃ Soṇuttaranāmehi yeva nāmaṃ akaṃsu. Avasesadārakānaṃ pi rakkhasabha-yato vimocanattthaṃ tālapattabhujjapattesu therehi mapitaṃ manusiharūpaṃ dassetvā matthake ṭhapesuṃ. Manussā ca silāmayāṃ manusiharūpaṃ katvā Sudhamma-purassa āsanne padese ṭhapesuṃ. Taṃ yāvajjatanā atthīti. Icevaṃ bhagavato parinibbānato pañcaṭṭimsādhike vassasatte sampatte Soṇuttaratherā āgantvā sāsānaṃ pati-ṭṭhāpetvā anuggahaṃ akaṃsū ti.

2. Ascertain the date of composition of the Mahāvamsa, 16 and mention its sources.

3. Discuss briefly the controversies relating to the 16 identity of Lāṇvisaya and Sīhapura and also the nationality of the first immigrants to Ceylon under Vijaya.

4. Describe briefly the campaign of Paṇḍukābhaya. 16

5. Indicate the successive stages in the establishment 16 of Buddhism in Ceylon up to the death of the Thera Mahinda.

6. Examine the Sāsana-vamsa tradition relating to the 16 countries and provinces where missions were despatched by Asoka, and show how far that tradition has obtained epigraphic confirmation.

7. Give a short account of the Burmese mission to 16 Ceylon in the reign of Dhammaceti, with special reference to its objects and achievements.

8. Write geographical notes on *any five* of the 16 following:—

(a) Sumanakūṭa, (b) Vebhārasela, (c) Ahogaṅga, (d) Kosambī, (e) Kadambanadī, (f) Malaya, (g) Doḷapabbata, (h) Kaccakattittha, (i) Tāmalitti, and (j) Vanavāsa.

9. What information can be gathered from the literature 16 you have studied, regarding the origin of the Moriya clan?

10. Enumerate the *aññācariya-vādas* mentioned in the 16 Mahāvamsa. In what respects do they differ from Theravāda, and how are they inter-related?

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1936

INDIAN HISTORY (MONUMENTS 650 B.C.—650 A.D.)

SECOND PAPER (2a)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer **five** questions.

1. Write a short account of pre-Mauryan monuments. To what extent is the *stûpa* to be taken as pre-Mauryan? Cite fully the evidence on the subject.

2. Give an account of the various historical scenes depicted among the sculptures of Bharhut, and show how far they translate into stone the stories connected with them.

3. Show how far the observations of the Greek writers on the city and the royal palace of Pataliputra have been corroborated by the archaeological discoveries at Patna.

4. Write a note on the Yaksha statues or figures so far discovered in Northern India and their place in the evolution of Indian Art.

5. Enumerate the principal monuments in each of the *three* terraces at Sâñchi, and discuss fully the age of the highest terrace with reference to the archaeological evidence.

6. Give a descriptive survey of the excavated area at Sârnâth. What are the Buddhist buildings found therein, and what are their respective ages?

7. Examine with illustrative references the links of connexion between Mathurâ and Sârnâth Schools of Art.

8. Describe the different historical layers revealed in the antiquities unearthed at Taxila.

9. Describe briefly the evolution of pictorial art in ancient India and its migration to foreign lands.

10. Discuss the importance of Ajantâ as a centre of Indian Art.

Not

1.

2.
the

3.

4.
king

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1936

INDIAN HISTORY (300—650 A.D.)

THIRD PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer **five** questions: **three** from Section I and **two** from Section II.

Section I

SOURCES.

1. Comment on the following:—
 - (a) Paishṭapuraka-Mahēndra-giri-Kauṭṭūṛaka-Svānīdatta.
 - (b) Gaṇapati-nāga-Nāgasēn-Āchyuta.
 - (c) Mālava- . . . Yaudhēya-
 - (d) Daivaputra-Shāhi-Shāhānushāhi-Saka-Muruṇḍa.
2. Describe briefly the historic importance of any two of the following:—
 - (a) Poona Copper-plate Inscription of Prabhāvatiguptā.
 - (b) The Mathurā Stone Pillar Inscription of Chandragupta II.
 - (c) The Harāhā Inscription of Īśānavarman.
3. Write full critical notes on any three of the following:—
 - (a) Gōvindagupta, (b) Narasimhagupta-Bālāditya,
 - (c) different types of Chandragupta II's coins, and
 - (d) the Maukhari coins, their origin and dates.
4. Give a critical account of the silver coinage of the Gupta kings.

5. Draw a sketch map of India, showing the different kingdoms and cities mentioned by Yuan Chwang.

6. Critically estimate the religious changes that took place in the different parts of India between the visits of Fa Hien and Yuan Chwang.

Section II

GENERAL

7. 'The Gupta period is one of culmination, of florescence, rather than of Renaissance.' Discuss.

8. Trace the decline and fall of the Gupta empire.

9. 'Very little is known about the history of India during the second half of the sixth century A.D.' (V. A. Smith.) Discuss.

10. Determine exactly the extent of Harsha's empire, and describe his 'versatile genius and complex character'.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1936

INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT INDIAN POLITY)

FOURTH PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer **five** questions.

1. Examine the evidence of Vedic literature relating to *Sabhā* and *Samiti*, indicating the constitutional significance of these institutions.

2. What light does Vedic literature throw on the growth of imperialism?

3. What are the principal kingdoms and republics mentioned by Pāṇini? Discuss the constitutional significance attaching in his time to institutions called *Samgha*, *Nikāya*, and *Gotra*.

4. Write a note on (a) Federation, and (b) Party System, as described in the *Mahābhārata*. What are the strong points of the *Gaṇa* type of State according to the *Mahābhārata*, and compare those specified by the Buddha for the Licchhavi Republic.

5. What are the characteristic features of Parliamentary procedure? Show how far these are illustrated in the working of a Buddhist *Samgha*.

6. Expound the fundamental theory of Hindu Polity, and examine its historical consequences.

7. Describe fully the economic effects and bearings of the Caste System on the basis of Hindu legal texts.

8. Give an account of the problem of the so-called Depressed Classes as it appears in both Brahminical and Buddhist works.

9. Describe the working of the ancient Indian Village as a self-governing corporation.

1
his

2
his

3
Bu
the

4
the
the

5
rep

6
Ad

7
Mis

8
Eu

9
in
rul

B.A. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION—1937

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 1000 A.D.)

FIRST PAPER (1)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. In what respects do coins constitute a source of Indian history? Illustrate your answer by typical examples.

2. Describe the Buddha's relations with the royalties of his times.

3. Give an account of the republican States of early Buddhist India. Describe the working of the constitution of the Vajjians.

4. Discuss the evidence of the Achæmenian occupation of the Indus river valley. In what ways was India helpful to the Achæmenian empire?

5. Discuss the parts played by (a) the kings, and (b) the republican peoples in resisting Alexander's invasion of India.

6. What account does Megasthenes give of Mauryan Administration, Military, Municipal, and Civil?

7. Give an account of Asoka's Foreign Relations and Missions.

8. Give a short history of Bactria up to the rise of Eukratides.

9. Mention and identify as far as possible (a) the territories in the Deccan conquered by Samudragupta, and (b) the foreign rulers with whom he entered into alliances.

10. What light is thrown on the civilization of India under Chandragupta II by Fa-hien?

11. Give an account of the Assemblies of Harsha.

12. Who were the Chalukyas? Give a short history of the Eastern and Western Chalukyas up to their final overthrow. Who was Dentidurga?

B.A. (HONOURS) AND M.A. (PART I)
EXAMINATIONS—1937

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 600 B.C.)

B.A. (HONOURS) .. FOURTH }
M.A. (PART I) .. SECOND (I) } PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer five questions.

1. Examine indigenous and foreign evidence regarding the antiquity of the *Rigveda*.
2. What light does the *Rigveda* throw on its locality? Describe the political evolution of Rigvedic India.
3. How was the problem of Colour treated in Rigvedic India? Give an account of its Trade and Handicrafts, citing original words as far as possible.
4. Indicate the geographical background of the *Brāhmaṇas* and *Upanishads* with reference to the principal peoples and States of the times. Write a note on the *Vṛātyas*.
5. Give an account of the life and work of Yājñavalkya. What light do they throw on the conditions of culture and learning of the times?
6. Write a note on the various educational institutions and cultural agencies brought to light in Vedic literature.
7. Describe with full details the life of the student in the days of the *Upanishads*.
8. To what extent was the Buddha a product of the Brahmanical system? Bring out some points and facts of his greatness.
9. How far has Hindu Sectarianism been consistent with Nationalism? What are the specific contributions of Hinduism to a sense of nationalism or patriotism?

1.
wha
acce
data

2.
as i
chro

3.
and
info

4.
in a
geni
pres
by
in t

5.
the
his

6.
prev
did

B.A. (HONOURS) AND M.A. (PART I)
EXAMINATIONS—1937

INDIAN HISTORY (ASOKA)

HONOURS .. FIFTH }
PART I .. THIRD (2) } PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer **five** questions.

1. What are the historical data of Maurya chronology, and what is the most probable date which may be fixed for the accession and coronation of Asoka on the strength of that data?

2. Briefly narrate the personal history of Asoka, in so far as it may be built up from his own records, and prepare a chronological table, noting the principal events of his reign.

3. What is meant by Jambudvīpa? Determine the extent and political divisions of Asoka's empire in the light of the information supplied in his inscriptions.

4. Vincent A. Smith observes: 'The historian is justified in assuming that the system of government developed by the genius of Chandragupta, the first emperor of India, was preserved intact in its main features, although supplemented by some novel institutions, and modified by certain reforms in the reign of his grandson.'

Refute or justify this remark.

5. Discuss the 'greatness of Asoka as a builder', noting the traces of foreign influence in the sculptures executed in his time and under his auspices.

6. Describe the religious conditions of India as they prevailed in the time of Asoka, stating what Asoka himself did to foster and promote those conditions.

7. Explain the principle of toleration as inculcated by Asoka in his R.E. XII. If that principle had constituted an essential feature in his teaching, how could he reconcile it with these three apparently anomalous positions: (i) to be a convert to Buddhism and to espouse its cause; (ii) to show honour alike to all denominations; and (iii) to play the rôle of a teacher of the Dharma?

8. Give a brief account of the Antas and Atavis referred to in the Edicts of Asoka, ascertaining the political relation in which they stood to Asoka and his *vijita*.

9. Select *any four* of the following statements of Asoka to indicate the changes in administrative principle or in policy introduced by him:—

(a) Tedasavasābhisitenā mamayā dhammamahāmātā kaṭā.

(b) Bherighoso aho dhammaghoso.

(c) Sāravadhī asa savapāsamḍānam.

(d) Navam vijayam ma vijetaviyam.

(e) Viyohālasamatā cha siya damḍasamatā chā.

(f) Lahu se dhammaniyame, nijhettiya va bhuye.

(g) Savamunisā me pājā.

10. Determine the place of Asoka in history.

B.A. (PASS) EXAMINATION—1937

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 1000 A.D.)

FIRST PAPER (1)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—75

NOTE.—Answer **five** questions, selecting at least **one** from the first four.

1. Trace in broad outlines the political history of Oudh 15
from c. 600 B.C. to c. 950 A.D.

2. Identify *any ten* from the following, adding 15
descriptive, historical, and critical notes, wherever
necessary :—

- (1) Aṅga, (2) Sūrasena, (3) Assaka, (4) Sagala,
(5) Vesālī, (6) Eraṇḍapalla, (7) Devarāshṭra,
(8) Champā, (9) Kāmpilla, (10) Girinagara,
(11) Vidiśā, (12) Valabhi, (13) Piśhāpura.

3. 'The biography of Yājñavalkya is practically the 15
cultural history of his country in his times.' (*Mookerji.*)

Discuss and illustrate the above remark.

4. Describe the general economic condition of Indian 15
society as depicted in the Jātaka literature.

5. Describe the practical achievements of Aśoka in 15
the sphere of administration.

6. Describe the careers and achievements of Demetrius 15
and Gondophares.

7. Describe the career of Chandragupta II; with 15
special reference to (1) his accession, (2) his matrimonial
alliances, (3) his military victories, and (4) the prosperity
of his subjects.

8. Describe the rise and downfall of the Hūṇa power 15
in India.

9. 'People of most diverse races were and are lumped together as Rājput. Most of the great clans now in existence are descended either from foreign immigrants or from indigenous races such as the Gonds and the Bhars.' (Smith.) 15

Discuss the above remark.

10. Write notes on *any two* of the following:— 15

(1) Pulakeśin, (2) Rājārāja the Great, (3) Paramāra Bhoja.

Pali (C)—5.

M. 1937

PALI

(Group C)

FIFTH PAPER

The figures in the margin indicate full marks

Answer Question 1 and any five of the rest.

1. Translate *any two* of the following extracts into English :—

(a) Rājātha Vijayaṃ taṃ ca parivāraṃ ca tassa taṃ
satta satāni purise kāretvā addhamuṇḍake
nāvāya pakkhipāpetvā vissajjāpesi sāgare,
tathā tesāṃ ca bhariyāyo tatheva ca kumārake.
Visuṃ, visuṃ te vissatthā purisitthikūmārakā
visuṃ visuṃ dīpakasmiṃ okkamimsu vasimsu ca.
Naggadīpo ti ñāyittha kumārokkantadīpako,
bhariyokkantadīpo tu Mahilādīpako iti.
Suppārake paṭṭanamhi Vijayo pana okkami,
parisāsāhasenettha bhito nāvaṃ punāruhi.
Laṅkāyaṃ Vijayasanāmakō kumāro
otiṇṇo thiramati Tambapaṇṇidese
sālānaṃ yamakaguṇānaṃ antarasmiṃ
nibbātuṃ sayitadine tathāgatassāti.

(b) Vālavijanim uñhiṣaṃ khaggaṃ chaṭṭaṃ ca
pādukaṃ
molim vaṭaṃsaṃ pāmaṅgaṃ bhiṅgāraṃ
haricandanaṃ
adhoṇimaṃ vatthakoṭim mahagghaṃ hattha-
puñchaṇaṃ
nāgāhaṭaṃ añjanaṃ ca aruṇābhaṃ ca mattikaṃ
Anotāttodakājaṃ ca Gaṅgāsālilam eva ca
saṅkhaṃ ca nandiyāvaṭṭaṃ vaddhamānaṃ
kumārikaṃ
hemabhājanabhaṇḍaṃ ca sivikaṃ ca mahārahaṃ
haritakaṃ āmalakaṃ mahagghaṃ amātsadhaṃ
sukāhaṭānaṃ sālīnaṃ satthiyāhasatāni ca
abhisekopakaraṇaṃ parivāravisesitaṃ
datvā kāle sahāyassa paṇṇākāraṃ narissaro
dūte pāhesi saddhammapaṇṇākāraṃ imaṃ pi ca.

P.T.O.

- (c) Nānāpūjā kārayitvā taṃ sattāhaṃ mahīpati puratthimadisābhāge Therānaṃ bandhamālake kāretvā gaṇḍhacitakam Mahāthūpaṃ padakkhiṇaṃ karonto tattha netvā taṃ kūṭāgāraṃ manoramam citakamhi thapāpetvā sakkāraṃ antimaṃ akā, cetiyaṃ cettha kāresi gāhāpetvāna dhātuyo. Upaddhādhātum gāhetvā Cetiya-pabbate pi ca sabhesu ca vihāresu thūpe kāresi khattiyo. Isino dehanikkhepakataṭṭhānaṃ hi tassa taṃ vaccate bahumānena Isibhūmaṅgaṇaṃ iti. Tato pabhūti ariyānaṃ samantā yojanattaye sarīraṃ āharitvāna tamhi desamhi dayhati.

2. Mention the sources of the *Mahāvamsa*, and discuss 16
their antiquity.
3. Estimate the value of the *Mahāvamsa* as a source- 16
book of Indian history.
4. Critically examine the *Mahāvamsa* tradition relating 16
to the genealogy and chronology of the Magadhan kings up
to Asoka, or the succession of Vinaya Teachers as recorded
in the same work.
5. 'Yassa cittaṃ uppajjati na nirujjhati, tassa cittaṃ 16
nirujjhissati n'uppajjissati. Yassa vā pana cittaṃ niruj-
jhissati n'uppajjissati, tassa cittaṃ uppajjati na nirujjhati'
ti.
Bring out the idea contained in the foregoing extract.
6. Give briefly the political and religious history of 16
Ceylon up to the time of King Devānāmpiya Tissa.
7. Give a short history of the Mahāthūpa, with special 16
reference to its location and architecture.
8. Sketch the history of the reign of King Duṭṭha- 16
gāmani or Paṇḍukābhaya.
9. Write geographical notes on any four of the 16
following:—
- (a) Suppāraka, (b) Vijitapura, (c) Mahātittha, (d)
Malaya, (e) Tāmalitti, (f) Cetiya-pabbata, (g) Kaccaka-
tittha, (h) Kalyāṇi, and (i) Mahāmeghavana.
10. Describe briefly the controversy relating to 'Pāru- 16
pana-Ekaṃsika' as given in the *Sāsanavaṃsa*.

11. What light does the *Sāsanavaṃsa* throw on the 16
contributions of the Burmese scholars to Pali literature?

12. Indicate the various landmarks in the history of 16
Buddhism in Burma with the help of the ecclesiastical
tradition as recorded in the *Sāsanavaṃsa*.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1937

INDIAN HISTORY (ESSAY)

FIRST PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write a critical essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

- (1) Vedic Education.
- (2) Asoka as Emperor.
- (3) India in the seventh century A.D.
- (4) Democratic tradition in Ancient India.
- (5) Relation between State and Society in Ancient India.
- (6) Mughal Architecture.
- (7) The Mughal bureaucracy and land-revenue system.
- (8) Hindu mystic movements during the middle ages.
- (9) Influence of sea-power on the history of India during the eighteenth century.
- (10) The policy of Lord Dalhousie.
- (11) Aurangzib and the Hindus.
- (12) The decline and fall of the Maratha Confederacy.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1937

INDIAN HISTORY (MONUMENTS 350 B.C.—750 A.D.)

SECOND PAPER (2a).

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Discuss and illustrate the extent to which the evolution of Indian Art has been influenced by religion.
2. Write a note on the oldest Indian monumental remains in the Gangetic valley.
3. Write a note on the structural type known as the *stūpa* with reference to its history and architectural details.
4. Give an account of Asokan monuments with reference to their typical examples.
5. Describe the importance of the monuments of Sanchi to Indian history of different periods.
6. Write a note on the definitely historical representations in Bharhut sculptures.
7. What light do Bharhut sculptures throw on the economic and social life of the lowly?
8. Examine the part played by public benefactions, individual or corporate, in the construction of the Buddhist monuments.
9. Give an account of the earliest layer of monumental remains unearthed at Taxila.
10. Give examples of definitely Greek influence on Indian architecture and sculpture at Taxila.
11. Indicate with examples the period covered by the architecture and paintings of Ajanta. Mention its typical scenes of sculpture and painting which throw light on either history or religion.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1937

INDIAN HISTORY (300–650 A.D.)

THIRD PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer **five** questions: **three** from Section I and **two** from Section II.

Section I

SOURCES

1. Comment on the following:—
 - (a) Kāñchēyaka-Vishṇugōpa Vañgēyaka-Hastivarmma.
 - (b) Yaudhēya-Mādrak-Ābhira.
 - (c) The *posthumous* character of the Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta.
2. Summarize the contents of the Bhitari pillar inscription of Skandagupta, pointing out its full historical importance.
3. What do you know of *any four* of the following:—
 - (a) Prabhāvatīguptā; (b) Prithivishēṇa and his pedigree;
 - (c) Ārya Uditāchārya and his sect; (d) Mihirakula;
 - (e) the different types of Samudragupta's coins;
 - . . . and (f) the Maukhari coins.
4. Discuss the origin and development of the Gupta gold coinage, explaining the changes in the metrology of the coins.
5. Draw a sketch-map of Southern India, indicating all the kingdoms visited by Yuan Chwang. Give account of *any three* of them.
6. How does Yuan Chwang describe Nālandā as a centre of learning and religion?

Section II

GENERAL

7. 'The Gupta period is in the annals of classical India almost what the Periclean age is in the history of Greece.' Discuss.
8. Give an account of the reign of Chandragupta II.
9. Give briefly the history of Northern India between the fall of the Gupta Empire and the rise of Harshavardhana to power.
10. Form a critical estimate of Harsha as a man, warrior, and ruler.
11. What light do the Damodarpur Copper-plate Inscriptions throw on Gupta administration?

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1937
INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT INDIAN POLITY)

FOURTH PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer **five** questions.

1. Mention and explain the constitutional importance of the various political or social institutions of Rigvedic Polity.
2. Examine the theory and functions of the Sovereign in the Vedic State, and the democratic significance of Coronation ceremonies.
3. Write a note on the republican developments testified to in the Epics, with illustrative references.
4. Give an account of Indian Politics from the references contained in Pāṇini's Grammatical Sūtras.
5. Describe the working of the Buddhist *Samgha* with reference to its democratic ideals and procedure.
6. Describe, after Nārada and Yājñavalkya, the organization of Craft-guilds as industrial schools of the times.
7. What light do both Buddhist and Brahmanical works throw on Partnerships and their laws?
8. Describe, with reference to technical terms and institutions, the ancient Hindu system of judicial decentralization.
9. Set forth the epigraphic evidence on Banking in ancient India.

B.A. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION, 1938

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 1000 A.D.)

FIRST PAPER (1)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Discuss briefly the Age of the Purāṇas, and estimate their historical value.

2. Enumerate the ten autonomous tribes of the Gangetic basin as mentioned in the Pali Canon, and give a short account of their civil and criminal administration.

3. Trace the ascendancy of Magadha up to 320 B.C., and mention the political factors which had helped its growth.

4. Summarize the information preserved in foreign literature and inscriptions relating to the Persian supremacy over the trans-Indus regions.

5. Indicate the plan on which was modelled the Mauryan Imperial administration, with its various departments—provincial, municipal, and rural.

6. Give an account of Asoka's Foreign Missions with reference to the sources.

7. Give a short history of the Śātavāhana branch of the Śātakarni Dynasty in the light of literary and epigraphic evidence.

8. Who was *stratagos* Aśpavarma? Show how far the history of the Parthian rulers of North-Western India can be recovered from a study of their coins.

9. Describe briefly the career and achievements of Kanishka I.

P.T.O.

10. Describe, with reference to evidence, the campaign of Chandragupta II in the Saka dominions.

11. Give a short history of the Maukhari rulers of Kanauj.

12. Sketch the history of the reign of Bhoja Âdivarâha, and draw a map of India to indicate the limits of his empire.

B.A. (HONOURS) AND M.A. (PART I)
EXAMINATIONS—1938

INDIAN HISTORY (ASOKA)

HONOURS .. FIFTH }
PART I .. THIRD (ii) } PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer five questions, including Question 10.

1. Vincent Smith remarks: 'When the evidence of the inscriptions differs from that of later literary traditions, the epigraphic authority should be preferred without hesitation.'

Refute or justify this remark, stating your reasons.

2. Build up a short personal and family history of Asoka with information from inscriptions and literary traditions.

3. Fully state what Asoka actually meant when he said:—

(a) Sarvata vijitamhi evamapi prachantesu;

(b) Shavā pāshaṃḍani pavajitāni gahathāni vā.

4. Determine the limits and political divisions of Asoka's empire in the light of the evidences supplied, directly and indirectly, by Asoka's own records.

5. Describe the administrative system and policy of Asoka. Discuss how far these were novel and effective.

6. *Either,*

Show how Asoka tried to play the rôle of a reformer of the methods of administration and the religion and morals of the people at large.

Or,

Translate and fully explain the significance of the following statement:—

Etam Devānampiye Piyadasi lājā Mevam āhā: Dhammasāvanāni sāvāpayāmi dhammānusathini anūsāsāmi, etam jane sutu anupaṭipajisati abhyumnamisati dhammavaḍḍhiyā cha baddham vadhisati. Etāye me athāyē dhammasāvanāni sāvāpitani dhammānusathini vividhāni ānapitāni.

P.T.O.

7. Determine the position of Asoka as a king in relation to the Parisā in the light of the following statement:—

Yaṃ pi chā lekhi mukhate ānapayāmi hakaṃ dāpakaṃ
vā sāvakaṃ vā ye vā punā mahāmātehi atiyāyike āropitaṃ
hoti tāye aṭhāye vivāde nijhati vā samtaṃ palisāye ananta-
liyenā paṭivedetaviye me savatā savaṃ kālaṃ.

8. What was Asoka's idea of dhamma and religious toleration, and how far is it correct to say that Asoka was a Buddhist by his religious faith and nothing but a Buddhist?

9. What light can you throw on the position of the prādesika, the Aṭavis, the Kumāras and Ayaputa, and the Vācābhūmikas?

10. Write short explanatory and critical notes on *any* four of the following:—

- (a) Luṃmini-gāme ubalike kaṭe aṭhabhāgiye cha.
- (b) ānāvāsasi āvāsaiye.
- (c) pure Jambudīpasi amisā devā husu te dāni misibhūtā.
- (d) majhaṇ paṭipādayema.
- (e) lahu se dhamma-niyame, nijhatiyā vā bhuye.
- (f) imāni jātāni avaḍhiyāni kaṭāni.
- (g) tiṃni divasāni me yote diṃne.

B.A. (PASS) EXAMINATION—1938
INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 1000 A.D.)

FIRST PAPER (1)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—75

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. What are the main sources of ancient Indian history, 15
and how far are they useful and reliable?
2. Write a note on the life of the Buddha, distinguish- 15
ing clearly the historical from the legendary elements
and emphasizing the points which made him a great
personality and leader.
3. Narrate the main incidents in the life of Chandra- 15
gupta Maurya, and show how he successfully carved out
a big empire for himself.
4. Describe the various stages in the expansion of the 15
Greek power in India and the part which the different
princes played in it.
5. Did the long continued government of Greek rulers 15
in the Punjab vanish without leaving a trace of its
existence, or did it impress a Hellenic stamp upon the
ancient fabric of Hindu life?
6. Describe the career of Kanishka I, and discuss the 15
problem of his date. Was he ruling over Lucknow?
7. Show how Samudragupta made himself the master 15
of a wide empire extending in the east to the Brahmaputra,
in the south to the Narmadā, and in the north to the
Himalayas.
8. Describe the system of the administration of the 15
Imperial Gupta dynasty, and state how far it promoted
the prosperity of the people.

P.T.O.

9. Write a note on the career of Harsha, with special reference to his military conquests and their results. 15

10. Write short notes on *any three* of the following:— 15

- (a) Mihira Bhoja.
- (b) Amoghavarsha I.
- (c) Taila II.
- (d) Rājendra Chola I.
- (e) Khāravēla.

M. Pali (B)—8.

Write the answers to the two halves
in separate books

M. 1938

PALI

(Group B)

EIGHTH PAPER

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

First Half

1. Write an essay on *one* of the following :— 50
 - (a) The rise and fall of Buddhism in India and its subsequent spread to other countries.
 - (b) The Buddhist theory of rebirth.
 - (c) 'The salvation the Buddhist seeks cannot be accurately described either as a salvation from hell or as a salvation from sin.'
 - (d) Abhidhamma as a method of interpretation of Buddhism.

Second Half

1. Translate *any two* of the following extracts into English :— 50

(a) Yathāpabbajjāparicitaṇ ca no cittaṇ bhavissati, na c'uppannā-pāpakā akusalā dhammā cittaṇ pariyādāya ṭhassanti, aniccasaṇṇāparicitaṇ ca no cittaṇ bhavissati, anattasaṇṇāparicitaṇ ca no cittaṇ bhavissati, asubhasaṇṇāparicitaṇ ca no cittaṇ bhavissati, ādinavaṇsaṇṇāparicitaṇ ca no cittaṇ bhavissati, lokassa samaṇ ca visamaṇ ca ṇatvā taṇ saṇṇāparicitaṇ ca no cittaṇ bhavissati, lokassa sambhavaṇ ca vibhavaṇ ca ṇatvā taṇ saṇṇāparicitaṇ ca no cittaṇ bhavissati, lokassa samudayaṇ ca atṭhaṇgamaṇ ca ṇatvā taṇ saṇṇāparicitaṇ ca no cittaṇ bhavissati, pahāna-saṇṇāparicitaṇ ca no cittaṇ bhavissati, virāgasāṇṇāparicitaṇ ca no cittaṇ bhavissati, nirodhasaṇṇāparicitaṇ ca no cittaṇ bhavissati ti.

P.T.O.

(b) Tam pañ'etaṃ, sace santipadaṃ nibbānaṃ santato passati, sabbaṃ saṅkhārappavattaṃ vissajjetvā nibbānaṃ eva pakkhandati. No ce nibbānaṃ santato passati, puna-ppuna saṅkhārārammaṇaṃ eva hutvā pavattati sāmuddi-kānaṃ disākāko viya. Sāmuddikā kira vāṇijakā nāvā ārohaṇtā disākākaṃ nāma gaṇhanti. Te vadā nāvā vāta-kkhattā videsaṃ pakkhandati, tīraṃ na paññāyati, toḍā disākākaṃ vissajjenti. So kūpakayaṭṭhito ākāsaṃ laṅghitvā sabbā disā ca vidisā ca anugantvā, sace tīraṃ passati tadabhimukho va gacchati; no ce passati, puna-ppuna āgantvā kūpakayaṭṭhiṃ yeva āliyyati. Evameva sace saṅkhār'upekkhāññaṃ santipadaṃ nibbānaṃ santato passati, sabbaṃ saṅkhārappavattaṃ vissajjetvā nibbānaṃ eva pakkhandati; no ce passati, puna-ppuna saṅkhārārammaṇaṃ eva hutvā pavattati ti.

(c) Na sakena balena jāyare nāpi sakena balena tiṭṭhare,
para-dhammavasānuvattino jāyare saṅkhatā attadubbala.
Parapaccayato ca jāyare para-ārammaṇato samu-
tṭhitā,
ārammaṇapaccayehi ca para-dhammehi c'ime
pabhāvitā.
Yathāpi nāvaṃ nissāya manussā yanti aṇṇave,
evameva rūpaṃ nissāya nāmakāyo pavattati.
Yathā manusse nissāya nāvā gacchati aṇṇave,
evameva nāmaṃ nissāya rūpakāyo pavattati.
Ubbho nissāya gacchanti manussā nāvā ca
aṇṇave,
evaṃ nāmaṃ ca rūpaṃ ca ubbo aññaññānissitā ti.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1938

INDIAN HISTORY (ESSAY)

FIRST PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write a critical essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

- (1) Social and cultural life of the early Aryan settlers in India.
- (2) India as known to the Epics.
- (3) Expansion of Buddhism in India and abroad.
- (4) Imperial Gupta administration.
- (5) Mauryan Monuments.
- (6) Taxila as a centre of civilization.
- (7) Organization of the Central Government under the Slave Kings, the Khiljis, and the Tughlaqs.
- (8) The nationalism of Akbar and Jahangir.
- (9) Principles and policy of Sivaji.
- (10) Warren Hastings and Wellesley as Empire-builders.
- (11) British policy in Afghanistan.
- (12) Merits and defects of the Indian Federation as proposed by the Act of 1935.
- (13) Evolution of Indo-Islamic Architecture.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1938

INDIAN HISTORY (MONUMENTS 350 B.C.—750 A.D.)

SECOND PAPER (2a)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Show how far the ancient Indian monuments have imbibed the spirit and cult of the different religious systems which they represent.

2. Discuss the evolution of the *stūpa*. Compare and contrast the architectural style of the mid-Indian *stūpas* with that of the North-Western Frontier.

3. Write a note on Asokan Pillars in all their aspects, engineering, structural, and historic.

4. Give an account of the various historical episodes depicted in the sculptures of Bharhut and Sāñchi.

5. To what extent can the Bharhut Stūpa be regarded as a mirror of the contemporary pantheon?

6. Describe briefly the characteristic features of the Sūnga Art with reference to its surviving specimens.

7. Examine critically the links of connexion between the Bharhut and the Gāndhāra School of Art.

8. Enumerate the important Buddhistic edifices as seen by Yüan Chwāng at Old Rājgir, and draw a map to indicate their sites.

9. Discuss the value of the monuments of Sarnāth to a study of Indian Art through the ages.

10. Write a note on the development of Chaitya-architecture from its origins and in its different stages. How did it serve its purpose?

P.T.O.

11. Discuss the historical importance of the monuments discovered in the Sirkap and Sirsukh areas at Taxila, and write a short note on their architectural similarities and differences.
12. Describe briefly the evolution of pictorial art in ancient India. What do you understand by Fresco-painting?

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1938

INDIAN HISTORY (300–650 A.D.)

THIRD PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer **five** questions, **three** from Section I and **two** from Section II.

Section I

SOURCES

1. Comment on *any three* of the following:—

- (a) Kauśāṇika-Mahendra-Māhākāntāraka-Vyāghrarāja.
- (b) Āryāvarta-rāja-prasabhoddhārāṇa.
- (c) Garutmadaṅka-svavishaya-bhukti-śāsana-yāchana.
- (d) Mahā-daṇḍa-nāyaka-Harishenasya kāvyaṃ.

2. Write a short note on the history and topography of Oudh during your period from the data supplied by (a) Gupta inscriptions, and (b) the records of Fa Hien and Yuan Chwang.

3. Discuss the historical importance of the Damodarpur Copper-plate Inscriptions.

4. What do you know of *any four* of the following?—

- (a) Airiṅga-pradeśa.
- (b) Chandra-Guṇḍa Devarāja iti priya-nāma
- (c) Virasena śāba.
- (d) Svāmi-Mahāsena.
- (e) Paṇḍadatta.
- (f) Sarvvanāga of Antarvēdi.
- (g) Mālava-gaṇa-sthiti.
- (h) Yaśodharman.
- (i) Silver coinage of the Maukharis.

P.T.O.

5. How do coins illustrate the expansion of the Gupta power in (a) north-west India, and (b) Mālwa and Surāshṭra?

6. To whom are the coins bearing the following legends to be attributed? Write explanatory notes or comments on any two of these legends:—

(a) Kṛitāntaparaśuḥ.

(b) Ajitavikramaḥ.

(c) Aśvamedhamahendraḥ.

(d) Śrī-Dvālaśādityaḥ.

7. Draw a sketch-map of Eastern India, showing the different States mentioned by Yuan Chwang.

Section II

GENERAL

8. Write a study of Samudra Gupta as a champion of *dharma*, a patron of learning, and the builder of a great empire.

9. Institute a comparison between the empires of Chāndragupta II and Harsha as regards extent, the mode of government, and success in maintaining peace and order.

10. 'The fourth and fifth centuries of the Christian era may be regarded as the golden age in the early history of India.' Explore the truth in this statement.

11. Write a note on India's contact with (a) Ceylon, (b) Java, and (c) China, during your period.

12. Write an essay on religious toleration in the age of the Imperial Guptas and Harsha.

13. Give an account of the reign of Skanda Gupta.

14. Discuss the relations of (a) the Guptas with the Vākātakas and the Lichchavis, (b) the Maukharis with the rulers of Gauda and Thanesar.

B.A. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION—1939

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 1000 A.D.)

FIRST PAPER (1)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Estimate the value of the Greek and Chinese accounts of India as sources of ancient Indian history.

2. Give a short account of the sixteen principal States of the time of the Buddha, and identify their capitals.

3. Trace the history of the Achæmenid supremacy over the trans-Indus regions, and mention its sources.

4. Discuss, with reference to evidence, the problems connected with the origin, genealogy, and chronology of the Nanda kings of Magadha.

5. What were the political effects of Alexander's invasion of India? Describe how the traces of Greek supremacy in India were swept away by Chandragupta Maurya.

6. Classify the inscriptions of Asoka, and indicate their find-spots. Mention the scripts found in his lithic records, and give an approximate idea of the regions in which they were used.

7. Give a short history of Bactria up to the time of Eucratides.

8. State what you know of the different Saka satrapies of Northern India.

P.T.O.

9. Sketch the history of the reign of Rudradāman I, and describe his attitude towards the Śātakarnis.

10. Describe briefly the Deccan campaign of Samudragupta, and identify the territories conquered by him in that connexion in the light of the latest researches.

11. Give a short history of the Later Guptas of Magadha after Mādhavagupta. What led to the downfall of the Gupta supremacy in Northern India?

12. Describe briefly the quinquennial assembly of the Emperor Harsha as witnessed by Yuan Chwang.

B.A. (HONOURS) AND M.A. (PART I)
EXAMINATIONS—1939,

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 600 B.C.)

HONOURS—FOURTH }
PART I—SECOND (1) } PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. What light is thrown by language on Aryan origins, history, and migrations?
2. Describe the geography of Rigvedic India. How was it peopled? How was its political unity achieved?
3. Give an account of Rigvedic Agriculture and Dietary.
4. 'The history of the Rigveda is the history of the culture of the age.' Discuss.
5. Write a note on the development of the caste-system in the Vedic age.
6. Give an account of the economic progress of the later Vedic age with reference to Industries and Occupations.
7. Describe the principal features of the educational system adumbrated in the *Brāhmaṇa* literature. Give an exposition of the theory of Education to explain its practices.
8. To what extent was Mahāvīra supported by the royalty and nobility of his times in the spread of his doctrines?
9. Give an estimate of the greatness of the Buddha as a man, as brought out in the actual events of his life or by his actions.
10. Show how the Hindu institution of pilgrimage contributes to mass-education in politics and nationalism.

bl
ā

(a
B
an
th

A
se
m
o

ic

a

t
f
o

n
v

B.A. (HONOURS) AND M.A. (PART I)
EXAMINATIONS—1939

INDIAN HISTORY (ASOKA)

HONOURS—FIFTH }
M.A. (PART I)—THIRD (2) } PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer five questions.

1. *E chaṃ kho bhikkhū vā bhikkhuni vā saṃghaṃ
bhākhati se odātāni dussāni saṃnāṃdhāpayiyā ānāvāsasi
āvāsayaṇe.*

Correctly interpret the above text of Asoka's ordinance (a) bringing out its full signification, (b) mentioning the Buddhist canonical authority by which it might be justified, and (c) indicating how far the Buddhist legend has confirmed the edict of Asoka.

2. A writer observes: 'The government of India under Asoka was an absolute monarchy in the legal and political sense of the term. Nevertheless, autocracy in India was much more limited in many directions than the autocracies of the West.'

Refute or justify this by giving a general but clear idea of Asoka's administrative system.

3. Describe in detail the provincial and frontier administration of Asoka.

4. On what grounds can Asoka's personal religion be taken to be Buddhism, and how far can his Buddhist faith be shown to be consistent with his attitude towards other sects and religions?

5. What are the main principles of the *dhamma* promulgated by Asoka, and how far can these be harmonized with the tenets of Buddhism?

P.T.O.

6. Collect and comment on the data of personal and family history of Asoka afforded by his inscriptions.

7. Draw a geographical picture of Asoka's *vijita*, indicating the precise relation in which the Antas, the Atavis, and the Yona-Kambojas, Nābhaka-Nābhapantis, etc. stood to his empire.

8. Estimate the importance and value of various reforms, administrative or otherwise, either introduced or contemplated by Asoka.

9. Write short explanatory and critical notes on *any four* of the following:—

(a) *pañchesu pañchēsu vāsesu anusambyānaṃ niyātu.*

(b) *bherighoso aho dhammaghoso.*

(c) *ayāya sambodhiṃ.*

(d) *mahāphale maṃgale ya dhamma-maṃgale.*

(e) *samavāyo eva sādhu.*

(f) *navam vijayam mā vijetavyam mañā.*

(g) *dhammavaḍḍhi paḍḍhitā duvehi yeva ākālehi.*

(h) *majham paṭipādayema.*

10. Write in Asokan script (a), (b), (d), and (f) of Question 9.

11. Discuss the greatness of Asoka as a builder.

B.A. (PASS) EXAMINATION-1939
INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 1000 A.D.)

FIRST PAPER (1)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—75

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Sketch in broad outlines the life of Yājñavalkya. What are the salient features of his philosophy?

2. What were the principal kingdoms that flourished in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh during the 7th century B.C.? Mention their capitals, state their approximate boundaries, and discuss the history and achievements of any one of them.

3. Describe in broad outline Alexander's invasion of India, and state how far he was successful in achieving his objective. What permanent effects did this invasion leave behind?

4. Describe the successive stages of the growth of the Mauryan empire under Chandragupta and Bindusāra.

5. 'Asoka's was an empire of Righteousness, an empire resting on Right and not Might, and thus too far ahead of the times to stand the ordained and ordinary process of a painful development from the brute to the man.'

Discuss the above remark.

6. Describe the political relations of the Āndhra dynasty with the Kāṇvas and the Kshatrapas.

7. 'Samudragupta was noted not more for his conquests than for his proficiency in the Humanities of the times.'

Discuss and illustrate the above remark.

P.T.O.

8. Write a note on the condition of Literature, Science, and Art in the Gupta period.

9. 'Harsha's wars, however, were not those of unmotivated aggression, but wars of vengeance.'

Discuss this observation.

10. How far can it be maintained that the Rajputs are of a non-Indian stock?

11. Write brief notes on the careers of *any two* of the following :—

(a) Khāravela.

(b) Skandagupta.

(c) Mihirakula.

(d) Dharmapāla.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1939

HISTORY

SECOND (a) PAPER—Ancient India up to 1200 A.D.

Time—Three hours

Full Marks—75

Attempt any five of the following questions. The questions are of equal value.

1. Discuss the political, social, and cultural aspects of the Aryan life during the Rigvedic period.
2. Write a note on the origin and development of Jainism, and compare its leading tenets with those of Buddhism.
3. Give some account of the tribal republics that flourished in India in the days of the Buddha and Alexander.
4. Describe briefly the administrative organization of the Maurya Empire under Asoka.
5. Trace the influence of the Greeks upon Indian Art and Culture from the time of Alexander to the Gupta period.
6. Write a short account of the rise and fall of the Sātavāhana Empire.
7. 'The rule of the Gupta monarchs coincided with an extraordinary outburst of intellectual activity of all kinds.' Elucidate.
8. 'Kanauj twice attained the dignity of being the capital of Northern India.' Comment on this statement.
9. Describe the attempts of the Chola kings to establish a maritime empire.

P.T.O.

10. Write notes on *any three* of the following :—

- (a) Alberuni.
- (b) The Maski Edict.
- (c) Bāṇā's Harsha-charita.
- (d) Gondophares.
- (e) Kālidāsa.
- (f) Frescoes at Ajantā.

11. Discuss Bengal's relations with Sumatra, Java, and Tibet in the days of Devapāla and Nayapāla.

B.A. EXAMINATION—1939
ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

PAPER- I

Time—Three hours

Full Marks—100

Answer five questions, four from Group A and one from Group B.

Group A

1. Describe the religious and social life of the Aryans after their settlement in the Gangetic plain. How far was it influenced by the Dravidian culture?

2. Write a note on the political condition of India when the Buddha preached his religion, with particular reference to the kingdoms and republics which were the field of his activities.

3. Describe the invasion of Alexander the Great, with special reference to the opposition that he received in different places. Why did he not proceed beyond the Beas?

4. What are the sources of the history of Chandra Gupta Maurya? Point out their relative importance.

5. Write a note on the rise and fall on the Kushāna power in India.

6. What factors, political and cultural, lend special interest to the epoch of the Imperial Guptas?

7. Review the career of Harsha as a ruler and a patron of literature.

8. The subjugation of Northern India by Mussalmans took more than five centuries to accomplish.

Illustrate the above observation by describing the different stages of the expansion of the Muslim power in Northern India.

P.T.O.

Group B

9. How do you determine the date of Asoka's coronation?
10. Describe the personal life of Asoka on the basis of his inscriptions.
11. What measures were adopted by Asoka to propagate his *dhamma* in his own dominions and outside?

M. Pali—1.

1939

PALI

FIRST PAPER

The figures in the margin indicate full marks

Attempt six questions only, including Question 10.

1. Show from the *Silakkhandha* how the loosely stated 16
rules of conduct were later crystallized into the Ten
Precepts. and give some idea of the social and cultural
background of these rules.

2. Analyse the subjoined extract, and show how it 16
sums up the doctrine sought to be inculcated in the
Brahmajāla Sutta and defines Buddha's position in
relation to the prevalent religious ideas and practices :-

Ye hi keci, bhikkhave, samaṇā vā brāhmaṇā vā
pubbanta-kappikā vā aparanta-kappikā vā pubbanta-
aparanta-kappikā vā pubbantāparantānuditthino pub-
bantāparantaṃ ārabba aneka-vihitāni adhivutti-padāni
abhivadanti, sabbe te imeh'eva dvāsatthiyā vatthūhi
anto-jāli-katā va ummujjamānā ummujjanti.....
Ucchinna-bhava-nettiko, bhikkhave, Tathāgatassa kāyo
tiṭṭhati. Yāv'assa kāyo ṭhassati tāva naṃ dakkhinti
deva-manussā.

3. What is meant by 'Sandiṭṭhikam Sāmañña- 16
phalam'? Discuss the appropriateness of the similes
whereby *sāmaññaphala* has been sought to be illustrated.

4. Criticize the arguments whereby the Buddha tried 16
to refute the Brahmin claims to superiority over other
castes. What, according to the Buddha, is the criterion
of a true Brāhmaṇa?

5. What exactly did the Buddha want to ensure by 16
propounding the *aparihāniya dhammas* for the Vajjis and
the Saṅgha?

P.T.O.

6. Account for the titles *Mūla-pariyāya* and *Dhammacakkha-pavattana* as given to the Suttas bearing those names. In which of the two Suttas are the fundamentals of Buddha's doctrine more effectively brought out? Give reasons in support of your answer. 16

7. Discuss the historical significance of the reminiscences of the Buddha as set forth in the *Ariyapariyesana Sutta*, with special reference to the doctrine propounded at the Deer-park of Rṣipattana. 16

8. What is the main trend of thought which runs through the *gāthās* of the Theras and the Theris? Estimate the poetic value of the form in which the lonely musings and religious experiences of the Theras and Theris have found their expression. Quote passages from your text in support of your answer. 16

9. Explain critically *any four* of the following with reference to the context :— 16

(a) Pūraṇo Kassapo sanditthikam sāmāññaphalam puṭṭho samāno akiriyam vyākāsi.

(b) Na kho, Ambaṭṭha, anuttarāya vijjā-carana-sampadāya jāti-vādo vā vuccati, gotta-vādo vā vuccati, māna-vādo vā vuccati. Yattha kho, Ambaṭṭha, āvāho vā hoti vivāho vā hoti āvāha-vivāho vā hoti etth'etaṃ vuccati jāti-vādo iti pi, gotta-vādo iti pi, māna-vādo iti pi.

(c) Aniccā vata saṃkhārā uppāda-vaya-dhammino |
uppajjitvā nirujjhanti, tesam vūpasamo sukho ||

(d) Suddhassa ve sadā phaggū, suddhass'uposatho
sadā |
suddhassa sucikammasa sadā sampajjate vataṃ ||

(e) Ekāyano ayaṃ, bhikkhave, maggo sattānaṃ
visuddhiyā sokapariddavānaṃ samatikkamāya dukkha-
domanassānaṃ atthagamāya ñāyassa adhigamāya nib-
bānassa sacchikiriyāya yadidaṃ cattāro satipaṭṭhānā.

(f) Aśamedham purisamedham sammāpāsaṃ vāja-
peyyaṃ |
niraggaḷaṃ mahārambhā na te honti mahapphalā ||

(g) Khaṇakicco loko, khaṇakicco loko 'ti, bhikkhave,
assutavā puthujjanō bhāsati, no ca kho so jānāti khaṇaṃ
vā akkhaṇaṃ vā.

10. Explain in Pali *one* of the subjoined extracts :— 20

(a) Na te idaṃ citta yathāpurāṇakam, nāhaṃ alaṃ
tuyha vase nivattitum |
mahesino pabbajito'mhi sāsane ; na mādisā honti
vināsa-dhārino ||
Nagā samuddā saritā vasundharā diṣā catasso
vidisā adhodisā |
sabbe aniccā tibhavā upaddutā, kuhiṃ gato citta-
sukhaṃ ramissasi ||
Dhī dhī paraṃ kiṃ māma citta kāhasi, na te
alaṃ citta vasānuvattako |
na jātu bhataṃ dubhato mukhaṃ chupe, dhi-r-
atthu pūraṃ navasota-andanī ||
varāh'eṇeyya-vigāḥa-sevite pabbhārakūṭe pakāṭe
va sundare |
navambunā pāvusa-sitta-kānane tahiṃ guhāge-
hagato ramissasi ||
sunilagivā susikhā supekhuṇā sucitta-patta-
cchadanā vihaṃgamā |
sumañjughosa-tthanitābhigajjino, te taṃ ramis-
santi vanamhi jhāyinaṃ ||

(b) 'Sakaṃ sakaṃ diṭṭhi paribbasānā
viggayha nānā kusalā vadānti :
"yo evaṃ jānāti, sa vedi dhammaṃ,
idaṃ paṭikkosam akevali so."

Evam pi viggayha vivādiyanti,
"bālo paro akusalo" ti cāhu,
sacco nu vādo katamo imesaṃ,
sabbe va h'ime kusalā vadānā.'

'Parassa ce dhammam anānujānaṃ
bālo mago hoti nihinapañño,
sabbe va bālā sunihinapaññā,
sabbe v'ime diṭṭhi paribbasānā.

Sandiṭṭhiyā ce pana vivadātā.
samsuddhapaññā kusalā mutimā,
na tesam koci parihinapañño,
diṭṭhi hi tesam pi tathā samattā.

Na vāhaṃ "etaṃ tathiyaṃ" ti brūmi,
yam āhu bālā mithu aññamaññaṃ :
sakaṃ sakaṃ diṭṭhim akaṃsu saccam,
tasmā hi "bālo" ti paraṃ dahanti.'

S.M. P. 122

M. Pali (C)—8.

Write the answers to the two halves
in separate books

1939

PALI

(Group C)

EIGHTH PAPER

First Half

Full Marks—60

Attempt three questions, including Question 6

The questions are of equal value.

1. What light do the inscriptions you have studied throw on the cultural contact between India on the one hand and Java and the kingdom of Campā on the other ?

2. Summarize the contents of *either* the Baigram copper-plate of the Gupta era 128, *or* of the Damodarpur copperplates of Kumāragupta I, and discuss the historical importance of these records.

3. Describe the political divisions of India on the eve of Samudragupta's campaigns, and discuss his relations with the rulers of the different regions of India.

4. Relate the history of the 'Chandra' dynasty of East Bengal.

5. Discuss the importance, from the point of view of religious history, of (a) the Ghasundi stone inscription, and (b) the Bodh-Gaya inscription of Mahanaman.

6. Annotate *any three* of the following extracts with reference to their sources and their historical significance :—

(a) श्रीशानवर्मा स नरपतिस्समस्तदिक्प्रान्तविसर्पितेजाः ।

प्रास्तूत यामदयवृद्धिहेतोर्यज्ञक्रियारम्भ इवोदयर्द्धिम् ॥

P.T.O.

(b) अस्मिन्नर्थे महात्तत्रपस्य मतिसचिवकर्मसचिवैरमात्यगुण-
समुद्युक्तैरप्यतिमहत्वाद् भेदस्यानुत्साहविमुखमतिभिः प्रत्याख्यातारंभं.....
सुविश्राखेन.....धर्मकौर्त्तियशांसि भर्त्तरभिवर्द्धयतानुष्ठितमिति ।

(c) उत्खाधि द्विषधो विजित्य वसुधाङ्गत्वा प्रजानां त्रियं

प्राणानुज्झितवानरातिभवने सत्थानुरोधेन यः ।

(d) यो वङ्गालबलैरुपेत्य दहनक्षेपाज्ज्वलत्यालये

संलग्नश्चरणारविन्दयुगले बुद्धस्य यातो दिवम् ।

(e) शूरमन्य इवासि नान्य किमिह खं राघव श्लाघसे

स्पर्द्धां वर्द्धन मुञ्च वीर किरतो नाद्यापि दर्पस्तव ।

(f) कौत्सश्लाव इति ख्यातो वीरसेनः कुलाख्यया ।

शब्दार्थन्मायलोकज्ञः कविः पाटलिपुत्रकः ॥

Second Half

Full Marks—40

The figure in the margin indicates full marks.

7. Write an essay on one of the following :— 40
- (i) The importance of Indian Epigraphy as a source of history.
 - (ii) Royal Patronage of Buddhism.
 - (iii) Origin and development of the Brâhmî alphabet.
 - (iv) Buddhist centres in Ancient India.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1939

INDIAN HISTORY (ESSAY)

FIRST PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write a critical essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

- (1) Democratic tradition in the Vedas and Epics.
- (2) The Educational System of the Upanishads.
- (3) Mauryan Monuments.
- (4) India under Harsha.
- (5) Ancient Indian Republics.
- (6) Khilji Imperialism.
- (7) Sher Shah as an administrator and an Empire-builder.
- (8) Moghul nationalism, its character and limitations.
- (9) Organization of the Maratha Empire under the early Peshwas.
- (10) Art and Religion in ancient *or* medieval India.
- (11) Relations between the East India Company and the Indian States.
- (12) Relations between the Indian Central and Provincial Governments from 1861 to 1909 (inclusive).

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1939

INDIAN HISTORY (MONUMENTS 350 B.C.—650 A.D.)

SECOND PAPER (2a)

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Discuss the following statement:—
'The Hindu artist did not pursue Art for Art's sake.'
2. Give an account of the antiquities of Rajgir.
3. Write a note on the Yaksha statues and their place in the evolution of Indian Art.
4. Write a note on the Pillars of Asoka with reference to their (a) location, (b) parts, (c) decoration, and (d) significance of each decorative device.
5. What light is thrown by the Bharhut Sculptures on the modes of worship of the Buddha in those days?
6. Describe Indian social life in the light of the Bharhut Sculptures.
7. Describe those sculptures of Sanchi which may be taken as historical documents.
8. How are Mauryan and Kushān history revealed in the remains of Sarnath?
9. Discuss the origin, affiliation, and influence of the Mathura School of Art.
10. What evidence is furnished by the remains of Taxila of Greek and Roman influence on Indian Art?

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1939

INDIAN HISTORY (300-650 A.D.)

THIRD PAPER.

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer five questions: three from Section I and two from Section II.

Section I

(SOURCES)

1. Comment on *any three* of the following:—

(a) Daṇḍairgrāhayataiva Kotakulajam Pushpāhvaye
kṛīḍatā.

(b) . . . Airaṇḍapallaka Damana . . . Daivarāśhṭraka
Kubera.

(c) Samatāṭa-Ḍavāka-Kāmarūpa-Nepāla-Karṭṭipura.

(d) Lokadhāmno devasya Mahārāja Śrī Gupta prapau-
trasya.

2. Summarize the contents of the Karamaḍāṇḍe in-
scription of the reign of Kumāra Gupta I and the Sarnath
Buddhist Image Inscriptions of the years 154 and 157 G.E.,
pointing out their importance in the history of the United
Provinces.

3. What light do the inscriptions that you have studied
throw on *any three* of the following?—

(a) Position of the Śaiva Sect in your period.

(b) Relations of the Imperial Guptas with the Nāgas.

(c) Extent of the dominions of Īśānavarman.

(d) Gupta rule in North Bihār.

P.T.O.

4. What do you know of *any four* of the following?—

- (a) Kākanādabota-Śrī-mahāvihāra.
- (b) Pushyamītras of the Bhitari stone pillar inscription.
- (c) The Sudarśana Lake.
- (d) Bandhuvarman of Daśapura.
- (e) Śarabharāja-dauhitra Goparāja.
- (f) Toramāṇa.
- (g) Ādityaśena.
- (h) Śaśāṅka.

5. How do coins illustrate the religious history and mythological beliefs of your period?

Or,

Write explanatory notes or comments on *any four* of the following legends:—

- (a) Śarvarājochchhettā.
- (b) Vyāghra-parākramaḥ and Vyāghrabalaparākramaḥ.
- (c) Sinhavikramaḥ.
- (d) Ajitamabendraḥ.
- (e) Parahitakārī Śrī-Kramādityaḥ.
- (f) Śrī-Prakāṇḍayasāḥ.

6. Write short notes on the topography of Gandhāra or Magadhā from the data supplied by the Chinese pilgrims whose works you have studied. Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

7. Sketch the career of Skandagupta.

Section II

(GENERAL)

8. Give an account of the reign of Kumāra Gupta I, with special reference to (a) the extent of his empire, (b) the administration of the provinces (*bhukti*) and districts (*vishaya*), (c) state of religion, and (d) part played by the imperial princes in war and administration.

9. Write a study of Harsha as an empire-builder and a patron of learning. Indicate the sources of your information.

10. Discuss the identity of the Vikramāditya of legends, the traditional contemporary of Kālidāsa.

11. Point out the importance of Nālandā and Mo-la-po as centres of learning in the first half of the seventh century A.D.

12. What evidence do we possess of the expansion of Indian culture in foreign lands during your period?

13. Write a critical note on the art and architecture of the Gupta Age.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1939
INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT INDIAN POLITY)

FOURTH PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Describe the Rigvedic State and the social development serving as its support and background.
2. Give an account of the evolution of Vedic Imperialism. How far was it compatible with democracy?
3. Write a note on the 'king-makers' of Vedic India.
4. Describe the political map of India as known to Pāṇini. Discuss the statement: 'The growth of group-life, popular government, and democratic institutions is evidenced in the variety of terms recorded by Pāṇini to indicate their different types.'
5. What light does the *Mahābhārata* throw on the working of the federal polity and of the party-system? What are its injunctions for republican governments? Cite original technical terms where required.
6. Describe the conditions prescribed for the validity of a meeting of the Buddhist *Saṃgha*. Describe how an Act of the *Saṃgha* was passed.
7. What light do Buddhist Texts throw on Guilds and their various classes?
8. Describe, according to Nārada, the working of a Guild as an industrial school, noticing all its rules and regulations.
9. Show how the ancient Indian Village Community functioned as a Municipal corporation.
10. 'The guilds in their capacity as Banks served to stimulate spiritual benefactions and pious gifts in the community.'
Cite epigraphic evidence and illustrations in support of this statement.

B.A. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION—1940

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 800 A.D.)

FIRST PAPER (1)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Classify the sources of ancient Indian history, and discuss their relative value.
2. Give a short account of the republican States mentioned in Pali literature, with special reference to the administrative system of the Vajjian confederacy.
3. Discuss briefly the evidence of the occupation of the Indus Valley by Darius I. In what ways was India helpful to the Achæmenian empire?
4. Give a short history of Magadha and Kōśāla about the time of the Buddha.
5. Mention in chronological order the important political events that took place in the Punjab and Sind between the departure of Alexander and the establishment of Mauryan supremacy in those regions.
6. Give an idea of the extent and the political divisions of Aśoka's empire and also of the administrative machinery by which it was governed.
7. Sketch the history of the reign of Gautamîputra Śrî Śātakarnî, and describe the political condition of Central India and the Deccan during the period of his administration in Western India.
8. Show how far the history of the Indo-Parthian kings has been recovered from the study of their coins.

P.T.O.

9. Trace the history of the migration of the Yueh-chis to India.

10. Describe briefly the reign of Skandagupta, and give the extent of his Empire on the basis of epigraphic evidence.

11. Give an account of the struggle for political supremacy in Northern India between the Hūnas and the Hindu powers up to the death of Prabhākaravardhana.

12. Give a short history of the Cūlukyas of Vâtâpi up to their final overthrow. Who was Dantidurga?

B.A. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION—1940
INDIAN HISTORY (FROM BIMBISĀRA TO AŚOKA).

SECOND PAPER (i)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer **five** questions.

1. Sketch the career of King Praśenajit of Kośala. What is the monumental testimony to his relationship to the Buddha?

2. 'The growth of Magadha as an imperial power received great impetus under Ajātaśatru.' Support this statement with facts and details.

3. What account has been preserved in Pali literature of the political relation between the kingdoms of Vatsa and Avanti?

4. Describe, after Buddhist and Jain texts, the Lichchhavi Republic, giving a full account of (a) its capital, (b) its constitution and administration, and (c) its religious affiliations.

5. Reconstruct the history implicated in the following passages:—

(a) Kākavarnī Śaiśunāgī was killed by a dagger thrust into throat in the neighbourhood of his city.

(*Bāṇa's Harsha-charita.*)

(b) 'The father of Agrammes was a barber who became the Queen's paramour and treacherously murdered the reigning monarch.' (*Curtius.*)

(c) 'The King of the Gandaridai was a man of worthless character and held in no respect as he was thought to be the son of a barber.' (*Diodorus.*)

(d) 'The founder of the Nanda Dynasty was Ugrasena.' (*Mahābodhivaṃsa.*)

P.T.O.

6. Give an account of the Achaemenian invasions of India and their effects on India.

7. Mention the principal kingdoms and republics which resisted Alexander's campaigns. Describe the economic conditions of the country as revealed in these campaigns.

8. Describe, after Megasthenes, the different social classes and occupations of Maurya India.

9. Discuss the origin and early history of Chandragupta Maurya on the basis of all legends preserved in Brahminical and Buddhistic works.

10. Describe the daily time-table of work followed by Chandragupta Maurya, and compare it with that proposed for kings by Kautilya.

**B.A. (HONOURS) AND M.A. (PART I)
EXAMINATIONS—1940**

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 600 B.C.)

B.A. (HONOURS) .. FOURTH }
M.A. (PART I) .. SECOND (1) } PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer **five** questions.

1. What is the evidence for a common Aryan Language and Home? Examine Indo-Iranian affinities. What light is thrown on the antiquity of Rigvedic culture by Inscriptions of Mesopotamia?

2. 'The Rigveda does not show the early streak or dawn of Indian culture but rather its zenith.' Discuss this proposition.

3. Give an account of the political conditions of Rigvedic India and the processes of its unification. How did it treat the problem of the non-Aryan and depressed classes?

4. Describe, on the basis of the *Brāhmaṇas* and *Upaniṣads*, the different types of educational institutions and agencies for the propagation of Vedic Learning.

5. Give an account of the contributions made by Kings and Kṣatriyas to Vedic Philosophy, citing concrete cases and details.

6. Give an account of the system of castes and orders (*Varnāśrama-dharma*) on the basis of the *Dharma-sūtras*, citing technical terms where necessary.

7. Write a note on pre-Buddhist ascetic systems and their leaders who were Gautama Buddha's contemporaries.

P.T.O.

8. Relate the life of Vardhamāna Mahāvīra and his relations with some of his rival religious leaders.

9. Give an account of the Buddha's relations with the Kings and Republics of his time. Write a note on (a) the contest for his relics, and (b) the *Jetavana Vihāra*.

10. Expound the various methods by which Hinduism seeks to educate the mass-mind in the conception and worship of the motherland.

B.A. (HONOURS) AND M.A. (PART I)
EXAMINATIONS—1940

INDIAN HISTORY (ASOKA)

B.A. (HONOURS) .. FIFTH }
M.A. (PART I) .. THIRD (2) } PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer five questions.

1. Ya ca kimci mukhato ānapayāmi svayam dāpakam
vā srāvāpakam vā ya vā puna mahāmātresu ācāyika
āropitam bhavati tāya athāya vivādo nijhatī va samto
parisāyam ānamtaram paṭivedetayyam me sarvatra sarve
kāle.

(a) Transcribe the extract in Aśokan Brāhmī.

(b) Discuss the full bearing of the passage on the
limitation of Aśoka's power as the executive head of his
government.

2. Determine, in the light of Aśoka's inscriptions, the
exact position of the Antas, Atavis, and Yona-Kambojas,
Bhoja-Pitinikyas, etc. in relation to Aśoka's dominions.

3. Briefly describe Aśoka's system of administration,
noting the innovations introduced by him.

4. Give a clear idea of the Parisā as it functioned in
Aśoka's time, and ascertain the special duties assigned to
various officials mentioned in his inscriptions.

5. Build up a narrative of the personal and family
history of Aśoka on the basis of his inscriptions and legends.

6. Show how the contemporaneity of the five Greek
kings and other internal evidences of Aśoka's inscriptions
can help us in determining the date of his coronation and
the length of his reign.

P.T.O.

7. What light is thrown by the inscriptions of Aśoka on the religious condition of India in the third century B.C.?

8. What are the main principles of Aśoka's Dhamma, and how far can they be judged as inspired by the teachings of the Buddha?

9. Give a short account of Aśoka's monuments, and fully estimate their importance and value as specimens of Indian art and architecture.

10. Write short explanatory and critical notes on *any* ~~few~~ of the following:—

- (a) *ekacā samājā sādhumatā.*
- (b) *anusamyanam niyātu.*
- (c) *dhamma-maṅgale akālikye.*
- (d) *sēravaḍḍhī asa sava-pāsaṃḍānam.*
- (e) *sarasake eva vijaye.*
- (f) *abhihāḷe vā daṃḍe vā atapatiye me kaṭe.*
- (g) *mayā saṃghe upayīte.*

B.A. (PASS) EXAMINATION—1940

INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT)

FIRST PAPER (i)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—75

NOTE.—Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Trace the expansion of the kingdom of Magadha from the accession of Bimbisāra to circa 260 B.C.

2. What were the relations of the Buddha with his royal contemporaries?

3. Who were the Mauryas? Describe the municipal administration and military organization of Chandragupta Maurya.

4. Form an estimate of Asoka as a ruler.

5. Give an account of the social, religious, and economic conditions of the Deccan during the sway of the Sātavāhanas.

6. 'The Greek influence merely touched the fringe of Hindu civilization, and was powerless to modify the structure of Indian institutions in any essential respect.'
(Vincent Smith.)

Comment on this statement, indicating the occasions when the Greeks attempted to conquer India.

7. Write short notes on the following:—

(a) Rudradāman.

(b) Kanishka's Buddhist Council.

(c) The Sudarśana Lake.

P.T.O.

8. What light does the Allahabad Pillar inscription throw on the conquests and personal accomplishments of Samudragupta?

9. Mention the sources of Harsha's reign. What do you know of the moral and material progress of Northern India in his time?

10. Sketch the careers of (a) Khāravela, and (b) Rājarāja the Great.

B.A. EXAMINATION—1940
ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

PAPER I

Time—Three hours

Full Marks—100

Answer five questions, four from Group A and one from Group B.

Group A

1. Indicate, with illustrations, the various sources of the early history of India, and discuss briefly their relative value.
2. Specify the geographical limits of Rigvedic India, and give a short account of the Battle of the Ten Kings with special reference to the peoples involved in it.
3. Trace the growth of the kingdom of Magadha from the accession of Bimbisâra up to the termination of the Nanda supremacy.
4. Sketch the history of the reign of Pushyamitra, the Śūṅga, mentioning the sources on which your information is based.
5. State what you know of the different Śaka satrapies established in Northern India.
6. Describe briefly the Deccan campaign of Samudra Gupta, and identify as far as possible the territories conquered by him in that connexion.
7. Give an account of the reign and achievements of Bhoja I (Pratihâra).
8. Give a short account of the Chalukya supremacy in the Deccan during the first half of the 7th century A.D.

P.T.O.

Group B

9. Show how Aśoka tried to play the rôle of a reformer of the methods of administration, and the religion and morals of humanity.

10. Determine the limits of Aśoka's empire in the light of the evidence supplied, directly and indirectly, by his inscriptions.

11. What was Aśoka's idea of religious toleration, and how far is it correct to say that he was a Buddhist by faith?

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1940

HISTORY

SECOND (a) PAPER—Ancient India up to 1200 A.D.

Time—Three hours

Full Marks—75

Attempt any five of the following questions

The questions are of equal value.

1. Who were the Dravidians? What do you know of their early civilization?

2. Give a short account of the Life and Teaching of Gautama Buddha.

3. What achievements of Chandragupta Maurya entitle him to rank among the greatest and most successful kings known to history?

4. 'Asoka was a great builder.' To what extent does the testimony of monuments bear out the truth of this observation?

5. What light does the narrative of Fa Hsien throw on the government of Chandragupta II Vikramāditya and the State of Northern India during his rule?

6. Discuss the origin and history of the Pallavas of Kānchī.

7. Describe the part played by the Chauhan kings in the history of Northern India in the twelfth century A.D.

8. Give a brief account of the industrial and commercial activity of the ancient Indians in the opening centuries of the Christian era from the data supplied by Greek and Roman writers.

9. Tell the story of the spread of Indian civilization to Java and Sumatra.

P.T.O.

10. Write notes on *any three* of the following :—

- (a) Vaiṣṇaviṣṇu in your period.
- (b) The Rock-cut Kailāsa Temple at Elūra.
- (c) Kalkāṇa.
- (d) 'The Deeds of Vikramāṅka' by Bilhana.
- (e) Śaṅkṣarānasena of Bengal.
- (f) Importance of Mathurā in Ancient India.
- (g) The Stūpa at Sānchī.

M. Pali—1.

M. 1940

PALI

FIRST PAPER

The figures in the margin indicate full marks

Attempt six questions only, including Question 1.

1. Translate *any two* of the following extracts into 20 English, adding short explanatory notes where necessary:—

(a) Cātummahābhūṭiko ayaṃ puriso, yadā kālaṃ karoti paṭhavi paṭhavikāyaṃ anupeti anupagacchati, āpo āpokāyaṃ anupeti anupagacchati, tejo tejokāyaṃ anupeti anupagacchati, vāyo vāyokāyaṃ anupeti anupagacchati, ākāsaṃ indriyāni saṃkamanti. Āsandipaṇḍamā purisā mataṃ ādāya gacchanti, yāva ālāhanā padāni paññāpenti, kāpotakāni atthīni bhavanti, bhassantāhutiyo. Dattupaññattaṃ yad idaṃ dānaṃ, tesāṃ tucchāṃ musā vilāpo ye keci atthikavādaṃ vadanti. Bāle ca paṇḍite ca kāyassa bhedaṃ ucchijjanti vinassanti, na honti param maraṇā ta.

(b) Tathāgato pi bhikkhave araham sammāsambuddho paṭhaviṃ paṭhavito abhiññāti, paṭhaviṃ paṭhavito abhiññāya paṭhaviṃ na maññati, paṭhaviyā na maññati, paṭhavito na maññati, 'paṭhaviṃ me' ti na maññati, paṭhaviṃ nābhinandati; taṃ kissa hetu? 'nandi dukkhassa mūlan ti' iti viditvā, bhavā jāti, bhūtaṃ jarāmaraṇan ti. Tasmātiha bhikkhave Tathāgato sabbaso taṇhānaṃ khayā virāgā nirodhā cāgā, paṇissaggā anuttaraṃ sammāsambodhiṃ abhisambuddho ti vadāmi.

P.T.O.

- (c) Pāṭuraḥosi Maggāhesu pubbe, dhammo asuddho
 samalehi cīntito (|),
 apāpur'etaṃ amatassa dvāraṃ, suṇantu
 dhaṇḍamaṃ pīṇaṇḍanānubuddhaṃ (||).
 Sele yathā pabbatamuddhaniṭṭhito, yathā pi
 passe janataṃ samantato (|),
 tathūpamaṃ dhammamayaṃ sumedha, pāsādam
 āruya samantacakkhu (|),
 sokāvatīṇṇaṃ janataṃ apetaṣṭko, avekkhassu
 jātījarābhibhūtaṃ (||).

2. 'Na kho Ambaṭṭha anuttarāya vijjācaraṇasam- 16
 padāya jātivādo vā vuccati, gottavādo vā vuccati,
 mānavādo vā vuccati. Yātha kho Ambaṭṭha āvāho vā
 hoti, vivāho vā hoti, āvāha-vivāho vā hoti, etth' etaṃ
 vuccati jātivādo iti pi, gottavādo iti pi, mānavādo iti pi.
 Ye hi keci Ambaṭṭha jātivādavinibandhā vā, gotta-
 vādavinibandhā vā, mānavādavinibandhā vā, āvāha-
 vivāhavinibandhā vā, ārakā te anuttarāya vijjācaraṇasam-
 padāya.'

Expand the underlying idea of the above passage
 with arguments put forward in your texts and thereby
 determine the Buddha's general attitude towards the caste
 system.

3. Give a clear idea of the social and cultural back- 16
 ground of the *sīlas* as expounded in the Brahmajāla Sutta.

4. Give the gist of the philosophical doctrines discussed 16
 in the Sāmaññaphala Sutta, and state the grounds on
 which they have been declared as abortive.

5. Summarize the information contained in the 16
 Mahāparinibbāna Suttanta and its commentary about the
 origin and development of the early Buddhist monuments
 and the expansion of Buddhism.

6. What did the Buddha mean by *anariyapariyeṣana*, 16
 and what previous experiences did help him in finding out
 the true path of salvation?

7. How far can the Dhammacakkapavattana Sutta be 16
 regarded as the earliest formulation of the Buddha's
 doctrine, and how far can it be taken to have contained
 the fundamentals of Buddhism?

8. What light does the *Kosala-Samyutta* throw on the 16
 political condition of Kosala in the Buddha's time?

9. Discuss the literary forms of the *jāthās* in your texts, 16
and assess their political values.

10. Explain in Pali the ideas contained in the following 16
verses :—

Nāgaṃ vo kittayissāmi, na hi āguṃ karoti so,
soraccaṃ avihiṃsā ca pādā nāgassa te duve,
Sati ca sampajaññaṃ ca caraṇā nāgassa te 'pare,
saddhā hattho mahānāgo, upekkhā setadantavā.
Sati gīvā, siro pañña, vīmaṃsā dhammacintanā,
dhammakucchi, samāvāso viveko tassa vāladhi.
So jhāyī assāsarato ajjhataṃ susamāhito,
gacchaṃ samāhito nāgo, thito nāgo samāhito.
Sayam samāhito nāgo, nisinno pi samāhito,
sabbattha saṃvuto nāgo ; esā nāgassa sampadā.

M. Pañi (C)—8.

Write the answers to the two halves
in separate books

M. 1940

PALI

(Group C)

EIGHTH PAPER

First Half

Full Marks—60

The questions are of equal value

Attempt three questions, including Question 1.

1. Annotate *any two* of the following extracts, mentioning their sources and bringing out their historical significance :—

(a) Aśokasya Mauryasya kṛite Yavanarājena Tushāshphen = ādhishṭhāya prañālibhir = alamkṛitaṃ.

(b) Daivaputra-Shāhi-Shāhārushāhi-Śaka-Muruṇḍaiḥ Saimhalak-ādi = bhiḥ = cha sarva-dvīpa-vāsibhir = ātmani-vedana-kanyopāyanadānā-ga = rutmadañka-svavishayabhukti-śāsanayāchan-ādy-upāya-sevā-kṛi = ta-bāhu-vīryya-prasara-dharaṇi-bandhasya.

(c) Rājāno yudhi duṣṭavājina iva śrī-Devagupt-ādayaḥ kṛitvā

yeṇa kaśāprahāra-vimukhās = sarve samān saṃyatāḥ (|).

(d) Buddhasya yaḥ Śāsaka-jātakam = ānka-saṃsthāṃ bhaktyā bibharti bhagavān = amṛitakarāṃsūḥ (|), Chandrasya tasya kulajāta it = iva Bauddhaḥ putraḥ śruto jagati tasya Suvarṇnachandraḥ (||).

(e) (Tatra) sthāpitavān = chhūlam Kaundīnyas = tad = dvij = arshabhaḥ (|), Aśvatthāmano dvijaśreshṭhād = Droṇaputrād = avāpya tam (||).

P.T.O.

2. Show how far the political unification of the States in Western India was achieved under Rudradāman I. Specify the exploits and accomplishments of that *Mahākshatrapa*, and discuss the identity of the Sātakarṇi mentioned in his Junagadh Inscription.

3. Describe briefly the Deccan campaign of Samudragupta, and locate the territories conquered by him in the light of the latest researches on the subject.

4. Set forth the different lines of evidence which have a bearing on the conquest of Malwa and other western provinces by Chandragupta II, and discuss their relative importance.

5. State briefly the facts that led to the foundation of the Mahābodhi-saṅghārāma at Bodh-Gaya in the reign of Samudragupta, and trace its history through the subsequent periods up to the Third Visit of Wang Yuan-tsê (A.D. 657) with special reference to the Heads of that monastic establishment as mentioned in the dated inscription of the Sthavira Mahānāman (II).

6. Describe the religious condition of India in the reign of Harshavardhana. What light does the Banskhera Copper plate Inscription throw on the religious policy of the emperor?

7. Narrate briefly the political vicissitudes in the career of King Dharmapāla, and give an idea of the extent of his kingdom prior to his conflict with Nāgabhaṭa II.

8. Describe the twilight glow of Buddhism in North-Eastern India during the twelfth century as reflected by the Nalanda Inscription of the Sthavira Vipulaśrimitra.

Second Half

The figure in the margin indicates full marks.

9. Write an essay on one of the following :— 40

(a) Achievements of Buddhism outside India.

(b) Value of Hiuen T'sang's Itinerary.

(c) Bengal under the Imperial Guptas.

(d) Centres of Buddhist culture in Eastern India.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1940

INDIAN HISTORY (ESSAY).

•• FIRST PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

- (1) Education in the Vedic Age.
- (2) The achievements of Gautama Buddha as founder of a religious order.
- (3) Republican traditions and institutions of Buddhist India.
- (4) Influence of Hellenism on Indian Art.
- (5) Administrative system of the Gupta Empire.
- (6) India in the age of Harsha.
- (7) Land-revenue system of the Mughals.
- (8) Organization of the central government during the Mughal period.
- (9) The administrative policy of Aurangzeb.
- (10) Landmarks in the rise and progress of Maratha power.
- (11) Development of the judicial and land-revenue system of Bengal under the East India Company up to 1800 A.D.
- (12) Nation-building factors in India since 1858.
- (13) Provincial autonomy under the Act of 1935 in theory and practice.
- (14) Indo-Islamic Architecture under the Mughals.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1940

INDIAN HISTORY (MONUMENTS : 350 B.C.—650 A.D.)

SECOND PAPER (2a)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Show how far Indian Art has been influenced by different religious systems in different ages.
2. Describe briefly the structural remains of the pre-Buddhistic period discovered in the Gangetic Valley, with special reference to the Vedic burial mounds at Lauriya Nandangarh.
3. Mention the Buddhistic edifices seen by the Chinese pilgrims at Old Rajgir, and draw a map to indicate their sites as far as possible.
4. Describe briefly the antiquities of the Mauryan period discovered in the suburbs of Patna, and show how far the observations of Megasthenes and Yuan Chwang have been corroborated by their discovery.
5. What light do Bharhut sculptures throw on the social and the economic life of the time?
6. Give a descriptive survey of the monuments excavated at Sanchi, and show how far they reflect the different phases of Buddhism.
7. Specify the characteristic features of Gandhara School of Art, and examine the links of connexion between Mathura and Sarnath Schools of Art.
8. Examine the part played by public benefactions in the construction of the Buddhistic monuments of different types.

P.T.O.

9. Give an account of the important monuments unearthed at Taxila, and discuss their respective dates.
10. Trace the evolution of pictorial art in Ancient India and its influence in foreign lands. What do you understand by Fresco-painting?
11. Write a short note on the religious symbols found in ancient monuments: Brahminical, Buddhistic, and Jain.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1940

INDIAN HISTORY (300–650 A.D.)

THIRD PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer **five** questions, **three** from Section I and **two** from Section II.

Section I

(SOURCES)

1. Comment on *any three* of the following:—

- (a) Paishṭapuraka-Mahēndra-girikauṭṭūraka-Svāmīdatta.
- (b) Mālav-Ārjunāyana-Yaudhēya- . . . -Ābhira- . . . -Sana-kānika.
- (c) Daivaputra-Shāhi-Shāhānushāhi-Śaka-Murundai. . . .
- (d) Mālava-gaṇa-sthiti.

Or,

Summarize the contents of the Meharauli Posthumous Iron Pillar Inscription of Chandra, discussing fully who this Chandra was and whether it was a posthumous inscription.

2. Critically estimate the historic value of *any two* of the following:—

- (a) The Mathurā Stone Pillar Inscription of Chandra-gupta II.
- (b) The Poona Copperplate Inscription of Prabhāvatī-guptā.
- (c) The Bhitari Pillar Inscription of Skandagupta.

P.T.O.

Or,

What do you know of *any five* of the following?—

- (a) Gōvinda-gupta.
- (b) Puragupta.
- (c) Mahārāja Mātrivishṇu.
- (d) Īśānavarman.
- (e) Yaśōdharman.
- (f) Puṣhyamitras.
- (g) Jīvitagupta II.

3. Discuss the origin, development, and decline of the Gupta gold coinage, noticing changes in its metrology.

Or,

Describe (a) the different types of Samudragupta's coins, noticing the titles and epithets coupled with his name, and (b) the Maukhari coins, their origin and dates.

4. Draw a sketch-map of Northern India, indicating the kingdoms visited by Yuan Chwang. Give account of the most important of them.

Or,

What changes took place in the different parts of India between the visits of Fa Hien and Yuan Chwang?

Section II

(GENERAL)

- 5. 'The Gupta period is one of culmination, of florescence, rather than of Renaissance.' Discuss.
- 6. Describe the religious condition of India in the Gupta period.
- 7. Critically estimate the importance of the Dāmodarpar copperplate inscriptions.
- 8. Describe Nālandā as a centre of learning and religion.
- 9. What do you know of Harsha as a man, warrior, and ruler?

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION—1940
—INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT INDIAN POLITY)

FOURTH PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer five questions.

1. Examine the democratic elements checking the absolutism of Vedic kingship.

2. Discuss the *Sabhā* and *Samiti* as parts of the Vedic polity.

3. Trace the conception and working out of the imperial idea in Vedic literature (including both *Samhitās* and *Brāhmaṇas*).

4. Discuss, according to Pāṇini, the political significance of the following terms: (a) *Janapada*, (b) *Kula*, (c) *Vamśa*, (d) *Gotra*, (e) *Gaṇa*, (f) *Nikāya*, (g) *Samgha*, (h) *Rājanya*, (i) *Varga*, and (j) *Pūga*.

5. What light does the *Mahābhārata* throw on the *Gaṇas* or Republics of its times? What are its prescriptions for their prosperity?

6. Describe, according to Buddhist texts, the proceedings of a *Samgha* and its conformity to democratic procedure.

7. Indicate, according to *Smṛiti* and Buddhist texts, the relations between Castes and Crafts. What were the *hīṇa jātis* and *śilpas* ('low castes and crafts') of those days? What were the exact social disabilities of these low or depressed classes?

8. What light is thrown by epigraphic records on ancient Indian Guilds?

9. Give an account of the ancient Indian judicial system.

10. Describe how the old Indian villages maintained their public works of utility.

B.A. HONOURS EXAMINATION—1941

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 800 A.D.)

FIRST PAPER (1)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Discuss the age of the Purāṇas, and estimate their value as historical records.
2. Describe briefly the political condition of Northern India at the time of the Buddha and Mahāvīra.
3. Give a short history of the Achaemenid domination over the trans-Indus regions, and mention its sources.
4. Mention, in historical order, the various autonomous tribes encountered by Alexander the Great in the Punjab and Sind, and locate their territories as far as possible. Do you find any reference to those tribes in Sanskrit or Pali literature?
5. Indicate the plan on which was modelled the Mauryan Municipal administration with its various departments, and specify their respective functions.
6. Classify the inscriptions of Aśoka, and indicate their find-spots.
7. Sketch the history of the reign of Pushyamitra the Śūṅga. How many *Aśvamedhas* did he perform, and what were the occasions for them?
8. Give a short history of the Scythian rulers of the Punjab and North-Western India. Who was Stratagos Aśpavarma?

P.T.O.

9. Determine the chronology of the Imperial Kushānas and also the limits of their Indian dominion in the light of the inscriptions and coins discovered so far.
10. Summarize the evidence bearing on the conquest of Western India by Chandragupta II.
11. Describe briefly the reign of Harshavardhana, with a special reference to the quinquennial assembly witnessed by Yuan Chwang.
12. Mention the various cases of conflict between the kings of Northern and Southern India up to A.D. 800.

B.A. HONOURS EXAMINATION—1941
INDIAN HISTORY (FROM BIMBISARA TO ASOKA)

SECOND PAPER (i)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write on *any five* of the following topics:—

- (1) Administration and religion of Bimbisāra.
- (2) Ajātaśatru as empire-builder.
- (3) The Nandas.
- (4) Relations of the Buddha with the kings of his time.
- (5) Manners, customs, and constitution of the Lichchhavis.
- (6) Republican resistance of Alexander's invasion.
- (7) Overthrow of Greek rule in India.
- (8) Trade-routes.
- (9) Mauryan Municipal and Military Administration as described by Megasthenes.
- (10) Persian invasions of India and their effects.

B.A. HONOURS AND M.A. PART I
EXAMINATIONS—1941

INDIAN HISTORY (ASOKA)

B.A. (HONOURS) .. FIFTH } PAPER
M.A. (PART I) .. THIRD (2) }

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer five questions.

1. Examine how far the Buddhist literary evidence tallies with the epigraphic as regards the fact of Asoka's conversion to Buddhism and its sequel.
2. Discuss the nature and form of the Government of India under Asoka.
3. Determine the extent of Asoka's *vijita*, noting its internal administrative divisions and subdivisions.
4. In which sphere of human interest was Asoka's reformatory zeal particularly manifest, and precisely to what effect?
5. Ascertain Asoka's position in relation to the *Antas*, the *Atavis*, and the peoples or countries mentioned in R.E. V and R.E. XIII.
6. Name the officers and royal agents who find mention in Asoka's inscriptions, and give a clear idea, as far as practicable, of the duties and powers assigned to and vested in them.
7. What did Asoka actually mean when he declared: 'Now this progress of *dhamma* among men has been effected (by me) only by this twofold means, (viz.) by *dhammaniyama* and by *nijhati*.'

P.T.O.

8. What is meant by *Parisā*, and how far, and precisely in which manner, the *Parisā*, as then constituted, may be supposed to have served as a check upon the absolute power of Asoka?

9. Wherein lies the uniqueness of Asoka's R.E. XII, and in what way can the principle enunciated in this record be reconciled with his Buddhist faith?

10. Fully explain the subjoined extract, and transcribe it in Asokan Brāhmī characters:—

*Esa hi dhāmapadāne dhammapatipati cha yā iyaṃ
dayā dāne sache sochave madave sādhave cha lokasa
hevam vadhisati ti.*

11. What light does R.E. XIII throw on the process of Aryanization of the whole of India and creation of a Greater India?

12. Briefly comment on any four of the following:—

- (a) ekachā samājā sādhumātā.
- (b) anusarṇyānaṃ niyātu.
- (c) uṣṭānaṃ cha atha-saṃtīraṇā cha.
- (d) mahāphale maṃgale ya dhammamamāṃgale.
- (e) tenesā dhammayātā.
- (f) aṭhabhāgiye kaṭe.
- (g) vyuṭhena 200 50 6.

B.A. PASS EXAMINATION—1941

INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT)

FIRST PAPER (1)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—75

NOTE.—Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Examine and illustrate the value of Epigraphy and Numismatics as sources of ancient Indian History.
2. Briefly describe the life and teachings of the Buddha.
3. Give an account of the philanthropic activities of Aśoka. Identify the Hellenic monarchs named in XIII Rock Edict.
4. Narrate the achievements of Kanishka in war and peace.
5. 'While Aśoka stands for Peace and Non-violence, Samudragupta stands for the opposite principle of War and Aggression.' (Mookerji.) Comment on this statement.
6. What light does Fa-hien throw on the administration and religious condition of Northern India in the first decade of the fifth century A.D.?
7. Write short notes on the following:—
 - (a) India's contact with the Achaemenian Empire.
 - (b) Harsha's assembly held at Kanauj.
 - (c) Mihira Bhoja.
8. Describe the political condition of Northern India on the eve of the Moslem conquest. What were the causes of the defeat of the Hindu monarchs?

P.T.O.

9. Mention the occasions when the kings of the Deccan and the South invaded Northern India. Did they achieve any permanent success?

10. 'The Pallava power and art attained their highest point in the reign of Narasimhavarman I.'
(*Vincent Smith.*)

Discuss.

B.A. EXAMINATION—1941
ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

PAPER I

Time—Three hours Full Mark—100

Answer five questions, four from Group A and one from Group B. Each question carries twenty marks.

Group A

1. Give a short account of the social and the economic life of the Aryans in the age of the Rigveda.
2. Sketch the life and missionary career of the Sākya-muni Buddha. How would you establish his historicity?
3. Discuss the parts played by (a) the kings, and (b) the republican peoples, of the Punjab and Sind in resisting Alexander's invasion of India.
4. What are the main features of the Mauryan Imperial administration relating to Army and Municipality as described by Megasthenes?
5. Describe briefly the Saka-Sātavāhana struggle for political supremacy in the Deccan, and narrate the exploits of Gautamīputra Śrī Sātakarni.
6. Give an account of the political career and achievements of Kaṁishka the Great.
7. Summarize the literary, epigraphic, and numismatic data bearing on the accession of Chandragupta II and the reign of his predecessor Rāmagupta.
8. Give a short history of the Maukhari rulers of Kanauj. Who was the last member of that house, and what was his fate?
9. Who were the Rāshtrakūṭas? Describe the rise of the Rāshtrakūṭa power in the Deccan up to the death of Govinda III.

P.T.O.

Group B

10. Classify the inscriptions of Aśoka, and indicate their find-spots.

11. Determine the religious faith of Aśoka and also the character of the *Dhamma* promulgated and preached by him within the empire.

12. Give an account of Aśoka's Foreign Missions from both legends and inscriptions.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1941

HISTORY

SECOND (a) PAPER—Ancient India up to 1200 A.D.

Time—Three hours

Full Marks—75

Attempt any five of the following questions. The questions are of equal value.

1. Estimate the value of the Greek, Roman, and Chinese accounts of India as sources of Ancient Indian history.
2. Give an idea of the social and the economic life of the Aryans in the Rigvedic Age.
3. Relate briefly the history of the Nanda kings of Magadha.
4. Recount the observations of Megasthenes on the Military and the Municipal administration of Chandragupta Maurya.
5. What do you understand by the *Dharma* of Asoka? Specify the measures adopted by the emperor to propagate it both within and outside his empire.
6. State what you know of the different Saka satrapies established in Northern India.
7. Give a short account of the Buddhistic activities of Kanishka the Great, and discuss the limits of his dominion in India on the basis of literary and epigraphic evidence.
8. Describe briefly the struggle for political supremacy in Northern India between the Hūṇas and the Hindu powers.
9. Relate the proceedings of the Quinquennial Assembly of the emperor Harsha at Prayāga as described by Yuan Chwang.

P.T.O.

10. Sketch the history of the reign of Pulakeśin II.

11. *Either,*

Bring out the various points of contact between the Indian and the Indofresian culture with a view to gather their common ideas and ideals.

Or,

Write short notes on *any three* of the following:—

- (i) Saśigupta, (ii) Ptolemy Philadelphos of Egypt, (iii) Khāraṇḍa, (iv) Gautamīputra Śrī Śātakarṇi, (v) Menander, (vi) Gondophernes, (vii) Bhānugupta, (viii) Wang-hiuen-tse, and (ix) Gaṅgaṅga-Chōla.

B.A. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION—1941

HISTORY (ASOKA)

Time—Three hours

Full Marks—100

Attempt any five questions.

1. Trace the extent of Aśoka's empire from the date and the find-spots of his inscriptions.
2. Explain and comment on:—
 - (a) 'The council (of ministers) shall order the Yuktas in regard to the reckoning (of accounts) both according to the specification and according to the object.'
 - (b) 'And this conquest is considered to be the chiefest by the Beloved of the gods, which is conquest through Dhamma.'
3. Discuss the duties and functions of the Mahāmātras.
4. Explain the importance of the Bhabru and the Sarnath Inscriptions.
5. Write notes on:—
 - (a) Samāja.
 - (b) Greek kings mentioned in Aśoka's inscriptions.
 - (c) Dharmayātrā.
6. State briefly the qualities and practices that constitute Aśoka's Dhamma. How far was this conception of Dhamma influenced by Buddhism?
7. Discuss Aśoka's ideal of kingship, and state what he did for its realization.
8. What light do the inscriptions of Aśoka throw upon the religious life of his period?
9. Estimate Aśoka's contributions to the field of ancient Indian art and architecture.

early
the
of t
loc
pri
of
aut
in
we
su
br
be

M. 1941

PALI

(Group C)

SIXTH PAPER

The questions are of equal value

Only six questions are to be attempted

1. Give an account of ancient Rājagṛha as given in the early Buddhist records and the *Si-yu-ki*.

How does archaeological evidence help us in checking the literary data?

2. Discuss the importance of Kauśambī in the history of the Buddhist Church.

How have the archaeological excavations helped us in locating its site?

3. Draw a map of Gandhāra. Locate therein the principal places of interest visited by Yuan Chwang.

4. Give a brief account of Yuan Chwang's description of Kashmir and its dependencies. Try to locate the latter.

5. State the sources of the *Mahāvamsa*. Discuss its authenticity.

6. Criticize the chronology of the Indian kings as given in the *Mahāvamsa*.

7. Identify the countries to which Buddhist Missionaries were sent by Moggaliputta Tissa. How far is the tradition supported by inscriptions?

8. Give an account of the Mahāvihāra of Ceylon, and bring out its importance in the history of Buddhism.

9. Discuss the topography of ancient Taxila on the basis of literary as well as archaeological data.

10. Identify any four of the following, giving reasons:—
Sākala; She-lan-to-lo; Kuśināgara; Vaiśālī; Pun-na-fa-tan-na; An-to-lo; Mo-ha-la-ch'a; Mou-lo-san-pu-lu.

M. Pali (C)—8.

Write the answers to the two halves
in separate books

M. 1941

PALI

(Group C)

EIGHTH PAPER

First Half

Full Marks—60

The questions are of equal value

Attempt three questions, including Question 1.

1. Annotate *any four* of the following extracts, mentioning their sources and bringing out their historical significance :—

(a) Dakṣiṇāpathapates Sātakarṇerdvirapi nirvyājamavajityāvajitya sambandhāvidūrayā anutsādanātpṛāptayaśasā.

(b) Rudradeva - Maṭila - Nāgadatta - Chandravarmma - Gaṇapatiṇāga - Nāgasen - Āchyuta - Nandi - Balavarmmadīyane - k-Āryyāvarttarājaprasabhoddharanodvṛittaprabhāvamahataḥ.

(c) Kṛtsnaprithvijayārtthena rājñaiveha sahāgataḥ |
bhaktyā bhagavataś Śambhorgguhāmetāmakārayat ||

(d) Utkhāya dvishato vijitya vasudhāṅkṛitvā prajānām
priyam |
prāṇānujñitavānarātibhavane satyānurodhena yaḥ ||

(e) इहाधिष्ठाने पौरजानपदजनानुग्रहार्थं मयिर्त्थेन कृत्स्नानामानर्त्त-
सुराष्ट्राणां पालनार्थं त्रियुक्तेन पल्लवेन कुलैपपुत्रेणामात्येन सुविशाखेन यथा-
वदर्थधर्मव्यवहारदर्शनैरनुरागमभिवर्द्धयता शक्तेन दान्तेनाचापलेन विस्मिते-
नार्य्येणाहार्य्येण स्वधितिष्ठता धर्मकीर्त्तियशांसि भर्तुरभिवर्द्धयतानुष्ठितमिति ।

P.T.O.

(f) नैरोधी शुभभावनामनुवृत्तः संसारसंकलेशजित्-

मैत्रेयस्य- करे विमुक्तिवशिता यस्याद्भुता व्याकृता ।

निर्वाणावसरे च येन चरणौ दृष्टौ मुनेः पावनौ

पायाद् वः स मुनीन्द्रशासनधरः स्तुत्यो महावाश्यपः ॥

(g) आयोध्यिककुलपुत्रक-अमृतदेवेन विज्ञापितनिह विषये समुदयबाह्या-
प्रहलखिलक्षेत्राणि त्रिदीनारिक्क्यकुल्यवापविक्रयोनुवृत्तः तदर्हथ मत्तो दीनारानुप-
संह्य मन्मातुः पुण्याभिवृद्धये अत्रारण्ये भगवतः श्वेतवराहस्वामिनो देवकुले
खण्डफुट्ट प्रतिस्कारकरणाय बलिचरुसत्रप्रवर्तनं गव्यधूपपुष्पप्रापणमधुपक्कंदीपा-
द्युपयोगाय च अप्रदाधम्मणेण ताम्पट्टीकृत्य क्षेत्रस्तोकन्दातुमिति ।

(h) Asūtau yaścha mahābhayāni jagatām nirmūlamun-
litum |

Tāriṇyā bhavanam vyadhattsukṛiti śālahradā-
lāṁkṛitām ||

(i) Hemantaḥ sphuṭameva Senajananakshetrasya puṇyā-
vali

śāliślāghyavipākapiṇḍasteshāmabhūdvaṁśajah ||

(j) Ye bhūvan Prithu-Rāma-Rāghava-Nalaprāyā dharitri-
bhujas

tānekatra didṛkshuṇeva nichitān sarvān samān
vedhasā |

dhvastāśeshanarendramānamahimā Śrī-Dharmapālāḥ
kalau

lolaśrīkarīṇinibandhanamahāstambhaḥ samuttambhi-
taḥ ||

2. What estimate can you form from your study of the prescribed epigraphs of the religious and economic condition of the people of Bengal during the Gupta Age ?

3. Name the different autonomous tribes and foreign potentates mentioned in the Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta, and locate their territories as far as possible. Do you notice any difference between Samudragupta's treatment of the Āryāvarta kings on the one hand and the Dakṣiṇāpatha kings on the other ?

4. Sketch in outline the history of Harsha and his predecessors from the data supplied by the Banskhera Plate.

5. Discuss critically the theories relating to the origin and social status of the Senas. Sketch the history of the reign of Vijayasena, and ascertain the limits of the Sena supremacy in the light of epigraphic evidence.

6. What light is thrown by the Kalasan and Myson Inscriptions on the history and civilization of Java and Campā and their cultural contact with India?

Second Half

Full Marks—40.

7. Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

- (a) Aśoka and Samudragupta as champions of Dharma.
- (b) Spread of Buddhism in foreign lands.
- (c) Worship of Vāsudeva and Śaṅkarshana.
- (d) Buddhism during the period of the Pala kings.
- (e) Materials for the study of Buddhism in Indian inscriptions.

M. Pali (C)—7.

Write the answers to the two halves
in separate books

M. 1941

PALI

(Group C)

SEVENTH PAPER

First Half

Answer Question 1 and any two of the rest

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate *any three* of the following extracts, adding 18
notes on the words italicized in them :—

(a) Ya cha kimchi mukhato *aññapayāmi* svayam
dāpakam vā srāvāpakam vā ya vā puna mahāmātresu
āchāyike aropitam bhavati tāya athāya vivādo nijhati va
saṁto parisāyam ānāntaram paṭivedetavyam me sarvatra
sarve kāle.

(b) Ta samavāyo eva sādhu kinti *aññamānāsa*
dhammam sruṇāru cha susumsera cha evam hi Devānam-
piyasa ichhā kinti sava-pāsamāda bahu-srutā cha asu
kalāṇāgamā cha asu.

(c) Baṁdhana-badhāsā paṭividhānāye *apalibodhāye*
mokhāye chā-eyam anubadhā pajāva ti vā *kaṭābhikāle* ti
vā *maṇālake* ti vā viyāpata te.

(d) Yena ete abhitā asvatha saṁtam avimanā
kaṁmāni pavāṭayevū ti etena me lajūkānam abhihāle va
daṁḍe vā *atapatiye* kaṭe ichhitaviye hi esā kinti *viyohāla-*
sāmatā chā siya daṁḍasamatā chā.

(e) Silāvigadabhī chā kālāpita silā-thaṭhe cha
usapāpīte hida Bhagavam jāte ti Luṁminigāme *uḍālike*
kaṭe *aṭṭhabhāgiye* cha.

2. (a) Transcribe into Asokan Brāhmī extract (d) in 8
Question 1.

(b) Mention a few of the principal characteristics of 8
the Kālsi dialect in connection with simple consonants only.

P.T.O.

3. Mention and identify as far as possible the scriptural texts referred to in the edicts of Aśoka, and show that Aśoka was bent upon eradicating all apostasy and division in the Buddhist Church. 16

4. Ascertain from the evidence of the edicts the extent of Aśoka's empire. 16

5. Write notes on any four of the following :— 16

samana-bambhanānam ; dhamma-maṅgala ; iyaṃ cha sāvāṇe sāvāpīte vyuthena 200. 50. 6 ; āsinavagāmini ; ekachā samājā sādhumatā Devānampiyasa ; tenesa dhammayātā.

Second Half

The questions are of equal value

Attempt three questions only, including Question 11.

6. What light is thrown by the inscriptions at Nāsik and Nānāghāt on the chronology of the early Sātavāhanas ?

7. Give a critical estimate of the data contained in the Hāthigumphā Inscription of Khāravela and the Nānāghāt Inscription of Nayanika regarding the religious condition of Kāliṅga and the Deccan respectively.

8. Comment on the view that the internal evidence of the Hāthigumphā Inscription of Khāravela show him to have been a contemporary of Pushyamitra, Śātakarṇi (the third Sātavāhana king), and Demetrius.

9. Indicate the extent of Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi's dominions, and name and identify his principal enemies.

Is there any evidence justifying the theory that he reigned conjointly with his son Vāsīṣṭhiputra Pulumāyī ?

10. (a) Is the Kanīṣka of the Sui Vihār Inscription identical with the king of that name mentioned in the Ārā Inscription of the year 41 ?

(b) What is the bearing of the Kurram Casket Inscription on the doctrine of Buddhism ?

11. Translate *any one* of the following into English, adding notes where necessary :—

(a) Sava-rāja-loka-maḍala-parigahita-sāsana divasa-kara-kara-vibodhita-kamala-vimala-sadisa-vadanāsa tisamuda-toya-pita-vāhanasa paṭipūṇa-cada-maḍala-sasi-rika-piyadasanasa vara-vāraṇa-vikama Cāru-vikamasa bhujaga-patibhoga-pīna-vāṭa-vipula-digha-sudala-bhujasa abhayaōdaka-dāna-kilina-Mibhayakarasa avipana-mātu-susūsākasa svivibhata-tivaga-desā-kālāsa porajāṇa-nivisesa-sama-sukha-dukhasa khatiya-dapa-māna-madanasa.....

(b) Airena mahārājena mahāmegha-vāhanena ceti-rāja-vasa-vadhanena pasatha-subha-lakhanena caturanta-luṭhita-guṇ=opahitena kalim-g-ādhipatinā siri-khāra-velena paṇḍita-vasāni siri-kaḍāra-śariravatā kiḍitā-kumāra-kiḍikā tato lekha-rūpa-gaṇanā-vavahāra-vidhi-visāradena sava-vijāvadātena nava-vasāni yovaraja pasāsitaṃ saṃpūṇa-catu-visati-vasō tadāni... tatiye kalim-ga-rāja-vamse purisa-yuge mahārāj-abhisecanam pāpunāti.

12. (a) Write explanatory notes on the following :—

(i) Yaṭhipratithanam ṭhapaicam anu parivaram dadarim.

(ii) Vajheṣkaputrasa Kaṇiṣkasa.

(iii) Maharajasa rajatirajasa devaputrasa kaisarasa.

(b) Discuss the palaeography of the Nānāghāt Inscriptions.

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1941
HISTORY (ESSAY)

INDIAN	..	FIRST	} PAPER
EUROPEAN	..	FOURTH	

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write an essay on *one* of the following Subjects:—

- (1) Democratic elements in the Vedic polity.
- (2) Republican Constitutions in Buddhist India.
- (3) Mauryan Imperialism.
- (4) Village Government in Ancient India.
- (5) India under Harsha.
- (6) Akbar the Great as a builder.
- (7) Delhi architecture of the Early Turks and Pathans (1200–1500).
- (8) Difficulties and achievements of Warren Hastings.
- (9) Reforms of Lord Cornwallis.
- (10) Policy of the Crown towards the Indian States (1858–1935).
- (11) Constitutional and administrative reorganization of British India after the Mutiny (1858–1892).

M
IN

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1941
INDIAN HISTORY (MONUMENTS: 350 B.C.—650 A.D.)

SECOND PAPER (a)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write on *any five* of the following topics:—

- (1) Pre-Mauryan Art and Architecture,
- (2) The Pillars of Aśoka,
- (3) Maurya, Śunga, and Kushāna monuments at Sarnath,
- (4) Buddhism in Bharhut Sculptures,
- (5) Buildings in Bharhut Sculptures,
- (6) Mathura as a centre of Art,
- (7) Historical scenes in the sculptures of Sanchi,
- (8) Different historical strata excavated at Taxila,
- (9) Characteristics of Gāndhāra Art, and
- (10) Pre-Aśokan monuments at Rajgir.

M.A. AND M.A., PART II EXAMINATIONS—1941

INDIAN HISTORY (300–650 A.D.)

THIRD PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer **five** questions, and at least **two** from each section.

Section I

(SOURCES)

1. Comment on *any three* of the following:—

- (a) Gaṇapati-nāga-Nāgasen-Ācharya.
- (b) Kāñcheyaka-Vishṇugopa Vaiṅgeyaka-Hastivarmma.
- (c) Lichchhavi-dauhitrasya.
- (d) gāndharvya-lalitair=vr̥ḍita Tumburu-Nāradaḍeḥ.

Or,

Critically consider the contents of the Poona Copperplate Inscription of Prabhavati-guptā.

2. Estimate the historic significance of *any two* of the following:—

- (a) The Meharauli Posthumous Iron Pillar Inscription of Chandra.
- (b) The Mandasor Pillar Inscription of Yaśodharman.
- (c) The Dāmodarpur Copperplate Inscriptions.

P.T.O.

Or,

What do you know of *any five* of the following?—

- (a) The Kuriāraguptas of the early Gupta dynasty.
- (b) The Maukhari coins, their origin and dates.
- (c) Govindaguṭṭa and Ghaṭotkachagupta.
- (d) Mālavā-gaṇa-sṭhiti.
- (e) Ārya Uditāchārya and his sect.
- (f) Bandhuvārman of Daśapura and the family to which he belonged.
- (g) Īśānavarman.

3. Give a critical account of the silver coinage of the Gupta dynasty.

Or,

Describe the different types of the gold coins of Chandragupta II.

4. Draw a sketch-map of Southern India, showing the different States mentioned by Yuan Chwang.

Or,

Write a note on the topography of Gandhāra from the data furnished by the Chinese pilgrims, illustrating your answer with a sketch-map.

Section II

(GENERAL)

5. Who was the greatest Gupta sovereign in your opinion—Samudragupta, Chandragupta II, or Skandagupta? State reasons.

6. 'The Gupta period is in the annals of classical India almost what the Periclean age is in the history of Greece.' Discuss.

7. Describe the Plastic Art of the Gupta period.

8. Give a critical estimate of Harsha as empire-builder and patron of learning.

9. Describe India's contact with Ceylon, Java, and China during your period.

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1941
INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT INDIAN POLITY)

FOURTH PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write on *any five* of the following topics:—

- (1) Vedic Ministers.
- (2) Checks on absolutism in Vedic polity.
- (3) Republics as described in the *Mahābhārata*.
- (4) Political data in Pāṇini's *Ashtādhyāyī*.
- (5) The Buddhist *Samgha* as a democratic institution.
- (6) *Dharma* and *Danda* in Hindu Polity.
- (7) Village self-government in the sphere of legislation.
- (8) Village public works.
- (9) Guilds as described in the *Smṛitis* and Buddhist works.
- (10) Banking in ancient India.

B.A. HONOURS EXAMINATION—1942
INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 800 A.D.)

FIRST PAPER (1)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Critically estimate the value of the Greek and the Chinese accounts of India as sources of its early history.
2. Trace the history of the Persian occupation of the Indus Valley up to the defeat of Darius III at Arbela.
3. Discuss, with reference to evidence, the problems connected with the history of the Nanda kings of Magadha.
4. Who was Amitrochades? What information about him has been preserved by the Greek and the Roman writers on India?
5. Give an idea of the extent and the political divisions of Aśoka's empire and also of the administrative machinery whereby it was governed.
6. Narrate briefly the exploits of Gautamīputra Śrī Śātakāṛṇi, with special reference to the foreign powers with whom he came into contact.
7. Give a short history of the Parthian domination of North-Western India, and specify the limits of the kingdom of Gondophernes citing evidence.
8. What do you know of the Yueh-chis? Describe briefly their early history up to the time of Yen-kao-ching as recorded by the Chinese historians.
9. Describe briefly the Deccan campaign of Samudragupta, and identify the territories conquered by him in that connexion.

P.T.O.

10. Give a short history of the so-called Later Guptas, and also of their relations with the Maukharis of Kanauj.

11. Who was Mahāsāmanta Śaśāṅkadeva? Summarize the information about him available so far, and mention its sources.

12. Sketch the history of the reign of Pulakeśin II, with special reference to his conquest of the Mauryan territory.

**B.A. HONOURS AND M.A. PART I
EXAMINATIONS—1942.**

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 600 B.C.)

B.A. (HONOURS) .. FOURTH	} PAPER
M.A. (PART I) .. SECOND (I)	

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Discuss *any five* of the following topics:—

- (1) The Antiquity of Rigvedic Civilization.
- (2) The Political Evolution of Rigvedic India.
- (3) Social Life and Agriculture as adumbrated in the *Rigveda*.
- (4) The States and Peoples figuring in later Vedic literature.
- (5) Caste system in the Vedic Age.
- (6) Educational Institutions and Agencies referred to in the *Brāhmaṇas* and *Upanishads*.
- (7) *Varṇāśrama-dharma*.
- (8) Pre-Buddhist Ascetic Orders.
- (9) Jainism as a System of Discipline.
- (10) The greatness of the Buddha.

**B.A. HONOURS AND M.A. PART I
EXAMINATIONS—1942**

INDIAN HISTORY (ASOKA)

B.A. (HONOURS) .. FIFTH } PAPER
M.A. (PART I) .. THIRD (1) }

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer five questions.

1. Discuss the sources of Asoka's history and their value.

2. Give a precise idea of the extent and internal administrative divisions of Asoka's *vijaya*, and show that the sphere of moral and cultural influence created by him was far wider than his earthly empire.

3. 'In Asoka's case, the sovereign was theoretically only an autocrat, for he proceeded much farther than the law-books to prescribe limitations upon his own authority by adding to his own duties and responsibilities, and emphasizing the supremacy of moral laws even in the secular spheres of life.' Refute or justify.

4. What did Asoka precisely mean by Dhamma-vijaya, and what was then the accepted sense of the term in India? Criticize the general opinion that Asoka 'had evolved a policy of Dhamma-vijaya which must have seriously impaired the military efficiency of his empire'.

5. What are the main principles of Asoka's Dhamma, and what are the various measures adopted by him for its propagation?

P.T.O.

6. Asoka's adoption of the Buddhist faith and his intolerance of the orthodox Indo-Aryan religious practices must have produced great disaffection throughout the entire empire, just as the bigotry of Aurangzeb caused the Rajput war and subsequently paralyzed the Mughals. Criticize.

7. Briefly describe the administrative system of Asoka, and clearly indicate his own position (a) in relation to the *Parisā*, and (b) in relation to the viceroys and various officials.

8. Determine the exact position, territorial or otherwise, of the Antas or Prachantas mentioned by Asoka, comparing and contrasting it with that of the Yonas, Hambojas, and the rest included in his empire.

9. Commenting on Asoka's claim of propagation of his Dhamma in the territories of his five Greek contemporaries, Rhys Davids observes: 'It is difficult to say how much of this is mere royal rhodomontade (vanity). It is quite likely that the Greek kings are only thrown in by way of make-weight, as it were; and that no emissary had actually been sent there at all.' Discuss, giving reasons.

10. Give a succinct account of Asoka's monuments and assess their value as examples of ancient Indian art and architecture, particularly noting the features in which they reveal a trace of foreign influence.

11. Draw a correct picture of the religious life of India in the light of Asoka's own records that have come down to us.

12. Transcribe in Asokan Brāhmī, and fully explain the significance of, any two of the following extracts:—

(a) etāye chā athāye iyaṃ dhammalipi likhitā kiti potā papotā me asu navaṃ vijayaṃ mā vijayitaviyaṃ manishu shayaḥkashi yo vijayashi khamti chā lahudamdatā chā lochetu.

(b) devānampiye hevaṃ āha Samāpāyaṃ mahāmātā lājavachanikā vataviyā aṃ kichhi dakhāmi hakaṃ taṃ ichhāmi hakaṃ kiṃti kamana patipātayehaṃ dūvalate cha ālabhehaṃ.

(c) ye saṃghaṃ bhāḥḥati bhikhu vā bhikhuni vā odātāni dusāni sanamdhāpayitu anāvāsasi vāsāpetaviye ichhā hi me kiṃti saṃghe saṃghe chilathitike siyā ti.

13. Write short explanatory and critical notes on *any* four of the following :—

- (a) ekachā samājā sadhumatā.
- (b) tasa cha puna esa mūle ustānam cha atha-samtiranā cha.
- (c) dhamma-magale akālikye.
- (d) tenesā dhamma-yātā.
- (e) sāra-vadhi sava-pāsamdānam.
- (f) pativisitham pativisitham tesu tesu te te mahāmātā.
- (g) Lumpmini-gāme ubalike kate athabhāgiye cha.
- (h) viyohāla-samatā cha siyā dāmda-samatā cha.



1.
disc
of c

2
of
gro

3
em

4
an

5
Ka

cla
No

cl
at

In

B.A. PASS EXAMINATION—1942

INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT)

FIRST PAPER (1)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—75

NOTE.—Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Mention the chief sources of Indian history, and discuss the value of tradition as recorded in literature and of contemporary foreign accounts.

2. Sketch the political condition of India at the time of the rise of Buddhism, with special reference to the growing power of Magadha and Kōśala.

3. Describe the administrative system of the Maurya empire.

4. Narrate the exploits of Gautamiputra Satakarni and his wars with the foreign invaders of Western India.

5. Discuss the various theories about the date of Kanishka. Give your own opinion.

6. Attempt an estimate of Harsha, and discuss his claim to be regarded as the last great Hindu emperor of Northern India.

7. Give an account of the more important republican clans and tribes of the Punjab and North-Western India at the time of Alexander's invasion of India.

8. Give a short account of the Tamil States of Southern India and of early Dravidian culture.

P.T.O.

9. Write critical notes on *any three* of the following:—
- (a) Alberuni and his account of India.
 - (b) Art and literary activity of the Gupta period.
 - (c) Saka Satraps of Ujjain.
 - (d) Indian trade with the Roman world.
 - (e) King Khāravela of Kalinga.
10. Give a short account of the Gurjara-Pratihāras, the extent of their empire and their wars with Indian and foreign powers.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1942

HISTORY

SECOND (a) PAPER—Ancient India up to 1200 A.D.

Time—Three hours

Full Marks—75.

Answer any five of the following questions. All questions are of equal value.

1. Give an idea of the religious life of the Aryans in the Rigvedic Age.
2. Give a short account of the life and missionary career of the Buddha.
3. Show how far the Indian rulers were responsible for the success of Alexander the Great in his Indian campaign.
4. Classify the inscriptions of Aśoka, and indicate their find-spots.
5. Sketch the history of the reign of Pushyamitra the Śuṅga.
6. Show how far the history of the Indo-Scythian kings has been recovered from the study of their coins and inscriptions.
7. Describe briefly the Deccan campaign of Samudragupta, and identify the territories conquered by him in that connexion.
8. Give a short history of the Hūṇas in India up to A.D. 600.
9. Who were the Rāshtrakūṭas? Describe briefly the rise of the Rāshtrakūṭa power in the Deccan up to the death of Govinda III.

P.T.O.

10. Give a short account of the Pāla kings of Magadha, with special reference to the political achievements of Dharmapāla.

11. Write short notes on *any three* of the following:—

- (a) Ajātaśatru, (b) Mausikānos, (c) Third Buddhist Council, (d) Khāravela, (e) Rudradāman I, (f) Vonones, (g) Fa-hien, (h) Vākātakas, (i) Śaśāṅka, and (j) Borobudur temple.

B.A. EXAMINATION-1942
ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

PAPER I

Time—Three hours

Full Marks—100

Answer five questions, four from Group A and one from Group B. Each question carries 20 marks.

Group A

1. What do you know of the Aryans and of their primitive home?
2. Describe the political condition of the Punjab and Sind both just before and just after the invasion of Alexander the Great.
3. Recount the observations of Megasthenes relating to the city of Pāṭaliputra and the system of administration whereby it was governed.
4. Who was Khāravela? What light does his Hāthi-gumpha inscription throw on his family, his contemporaries, and his political achievements?
5. Give a short history of the Scythian domination of North-Western India.
6. Discuss the principal events in the reign of Skandagupta. What were, in your opinion, the causes that led to the downfall of Gupta supremacy in Northern India?
7. Describe briefly the proceedings of the quinquennial assembly of Harshavardhana at Prayāga as witnessed by Yuan Chwang.
8. Give a short history of the Gurjara Pratihāra ascendancy in Northern India during the reign of Bhoja I.
9. Describe the various attempts made by the Hindu princes towards defending their motherland against the attacks of Mahmud of Ghor.

P.T.O.

Group B

10. Examine, with reference to the sources, the extent of the Mauryan empire under Aśoka, and illustrate your answer by a map.

11. 'Aśoka was a great builder.' How far does the testimony of his monuments bear out the truth of this remark?

12. Describe briefly the administrative system and policy of Aśoka. Discuss how far these were novel and effective.

13. What are the fundamental principles of the *Dhamma* as promulgated by Aśoka? Show how far the administrative machinery was utilized by the emperor to give them publicity in and outside India.

M: Pali—5.

Write the answers to the two halves
in separate books

1942

PALI

FIFTH PAPER

First Half

Full Marks—75

The questions are of equal value

Answer any four questions.

1. Give an account of the kings and clans that helped the establishment of Buddhism in India.
2. Name the places in Southern India where Buddhism made its chief centres in the post-Christian eras, stating your sources of information.
3. How far can Aśoka's Dhamma be called Buddhism? Was Aśoka a Buddhist? Give reasons for your answer.
4. (a) Describe the *Upasatha* ceremony as performed by the early Buddhists.
(b) Write a note on the constitution of the Buddhist Saṅgha.
5. Give an account of the career of Buddhism during the reigns of (i) Aśoka's successors, and (ii) Kushan kings.
6. Briefly survey the state of Buddhism during the reign of Devapāla with special reference to the services rendered by this king to the cause of the religion.
7. Bring out the importance of the Nāgarjunikonda inscriptions for the history of the expansion of Buddhism and of the rise of the Buddhist sects.
8. Analyze the causes that led to the decadence of Buddhism in India.

P.T.O.

Second Half

Full Marks—25

The questions are of equal value

Answer any two of the following.

9. Specify the limits of the Majjhimadesa, and describe its physical features on the evidence of the Canonical Pali texts.

10. Identify *any two* of the following place-names, giving reasons:—

- (a) Gijjhakūṭa, (b) Suṃsumāragiri, (c) Pāvā,
(d) Sāketa, (e) Veṭṭhadīpa, (f) Kapilavatthu, and
(g) Vana.

11. 'The pilgrimage of this Chinese priest (Yuan Chwang) forms an epoch of as much interest and importance for the Ancient History and Geography of India, as the expedition of Alexander the Great.' Examine the truth of this remark of Cunningham in the light of the help afforded by the *Si-yu-ki* of Yuan Chwang in identifying the ancient sites.

12. Write short notes on *any four* of the following:—

- (a) Alasanda, (b) Giribbaja, (c) Kajaṅgala,
(d) Kosambī, (e) Pāṭaligāma, (f) Bharukaccha, (g) Vedisā, (h) Rohiṇī, (i) Tāmalittī,
(j) Mahī, (k) Kapilavatthu, (l) Kuśinagara,
(m) Jambudvīpa, (n) Takṣaśilā, and
(o) She-wei.

13. Give a short account of Rājagṛha, and determine its place in the early history of Buddhism.

14. How far, in your opinion, may the Sutta Piṭaka be treated as an important source of geographical information?

**M.A. AND M.A. PART II
EXAMINATIONS—1942**

HISTORY (ESSAY)

FIRST PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

Write an essay on one of the following subjects:—

- (1) Spread of Education in the time of the Upnishads.
- (2) The Policy and Religion of Asoka.
- (3) Gupta Imperial Administration.
- (4) Learning and Religion in India under Harsha.
- (5) Indian Art in the Age of the Guptas.
- (6) Palaces of the Great Mughals.
- (7) Charter-Acts of 1833 and 1853.
- (8) Land-revenue system of Bengal under the Company till the Permanent Settlement.
- (9) The Nawab-Viziers of Oudh and the East India Company.
- (10) Lord Dalhousie and the Indian States.
- (11) The American Presidency: George Washington to Abraham Lincoln.
- (12) Problem of State-rights in the American Federation till the beginning of the Civil War.
- (13) Social Consequences of the Industrial Revolution in England.
- (14) French Political Parties during the Revolution.
- (15) "The French Revolution had every peculiar and characteristic feature of a religious movement" (De Tocqueville)
- (16) General conditions of the Nobility and the masses in Mughal India.

M.
IND

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1942
INDIAN HISTORY (MONUMENTS: 350 B.C.—650 A.D.)

SECOND PAPER (a)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write on *any five* of the following topics:—

- (1) Early Indian Statues.
- (2) Nandangarh Pillar of Aśoka.
- (3) Antiquity and Subjects of Bharhut Sculptures.
- (4) Folk-Worship as revealed in Bharhut Sculptures.
- (5) The Buddha in Bharhut Sculptures.
- (6) Connection of Aśoka with Sanchi.
- (7) The Buddha story in Sanchi Sculptures.
- (8) The Antiquities of Taxila as sources of history.
- (9) The Benares School of Art as seen at Sarnath.
- (10) Features of the Mathura School of Art.

M.

Not

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1942

INDIAN HISTORY (300-650 A.D.)

THIRD PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer five questions, three from Section I and two from Section II

The questions are of equal value.

Section I

(SOURCES)

1. Comment on any three of the following:—

- (a) Daṇḍair=grāhayat=aiva kōtakulajaṃ Pushp-āhṛayē
kṛīḍatā
- (b) Airaṇḍapallaka-Daṃana-Kāñchēyaka-Vishṇugopa
- (c) Samatāṭa-Davāka-Kāmarūpa-Nēpāla-Kattṛipur-ādi-
Pratyanta-nṛipati...
- (d) Anvaya-prāpta-sāchivyō Vyāpṛita-sandhivigrahaḥ
- (e) Brahmanya-dēvasya... Svāmi-Mahāsēnasya āyatanē.

Or,

Summarize the contents of the Bhitari Stone Pillar Inscription of Skandagupta, discussing its importance for the student of political and religious history.

2. What light do the Damodarpur plates throw on the political and economic condition of Northern Bengal under Gupta rule?

P.T.O.

3. How do the following inscriptions afford us a glimpse of the history of Oudh during your period?—

- (a) The Karamaḍāṇḍe epigraph of Kumāra Gupta I.
- (b) The Harāha inscription of Īśānavarman.

4. What do you know of *any five* of the following?—

- (a) Airikiṇa-pradeśa.
- (b) The Sanakānikas.
- (c) Dattadevī.
- (d) Āṇrakārdḍava.
- (e) Parnadatta.
- (f) Anṅarvedi.
- (g) Bandhuvarman.
- (h) Suraśmichandra.

5. Review the career of Yaśodharman *or* of Ādityasena on the basis of epigraphic evidence.

6. To what extent do coins elucidate the religious history of the Gupta Age?

7. Describe the different types of the coins of Kumāragupta I. How far do they help us to form an idea of the extent of his dominions?

8. How does Fa Hien's account of the *Madhyadeśa* compare with that of Yuan Chwang?

9. Draw a sketch-map of Oudh, indicating the cities and sacred spots visited by the Chinese pilgrims whose works you have studied.

10. Examine the historical value of Bāṇa's *Harsha-charita*.

Section II

(GENERAL)

11. Discuss the relations of the Imperial Guptas with (a) the Sakas and Huns, and (b) 'the people of Simhala and all other dwellers in islands'.

12. Write a short history of the rise and fall of the Maukhari kingdom.

13. Point out the salient features of the administrative system of the Gupta India.

14. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the art of the Gupta Age?

15. 'There are very few among the Rulers of India whose history is so rich in both contents and materials as the history of Harsha.' Elucidate.

M.
IN

D

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1942
INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT INDIAN POLITY)

FOURTH PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Discuss any five of the following topics:—

- (1) Political Institutions of Rigvedic India.
- (2) Vedic Ministers.
- (3) Vedic Rituals of Coronation and their constitutional significance.
- (4) Federal Polity as adumbrated in Pāṇini's *Ashtādhyāyī* and the *Mahābhārata*.
- (5) The working of the Buddhist *Saṃgha* and its democratic implications.
- (6) Ancient Hindu Judicial System.
- (7) Epigraphic and Numismatic references to *Śrenīs* (Guilds).
- (8) Ancient Indian Schools of Arts and Crafts.
- (9) Examples and Rules of Partnership in Old Indian Texts.
- (10) The position of 'inferior' (*hīna*) castes (*jāti*) and crafts (*śilpa*) in Old Indian Texts.

M.A.
IND

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1943
INDIAN HISTORY (MONUMENTS: 350 B.C.—650 A.D.)

SECOND PAPER (a)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write on *any five* of the following:—

- (1) Influence of Religion on Indian Art.
- (2) Evolution of the Buddha Image.
- (3) Ancient Indian Statuary.
- (4) Typical Mauryan Monuments.
- (5) Place of Sarnath in India's artistic history.
- (6) Free-worship in Bharhut Sculptures.
- (7) Historical Scenes in Bharhut Sculptures.
- (8) Historical Scenes in the Sculptures on the Great Stūpa at Sanchi.
- (9) Pre-Kushāṇa and Kushāṇa Art at Mathura.
- (10) Historical value of Ajanta Paintings.

M.A.

No.

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1943 .

INDIAN HISTORY (300-650 A.D.)

THIRD PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer five questions, three from Section I and two from Section II

The questions are of equal value.

Section I

(SOURCES).

1. Comment on any three of the following :—

(a) Sabhyēsh = ūchehhrvasitēshu . . . yah pitr = ābhihitō . . . Pāhy = ēvam = urvvīm = iti.

(b) Kshaṇād = unmūly = Āchyuta-Nāgasēna.

(c) Daivaputra-shāhi-shāhānushāhi-Saka-Muruṇḍaiḥ.

(d) Sāndhivigrahika-Kumārāmātya-mahādandanāyaka-Harishēṇasya.

(e) Chirōtsann-āśvāmēdh-āharttuh.

(f) Pāñch = ēndrān sthāpiyitvā dharanidharamayān.

Or,

Summarize the contents of the Junāgadh Rock Inscription of Skandagupta with a view to illustrating its importance for the political and administrative history of the reign.

2. What light do the Udayagiri and Tumain inscriptions throw on Gupta rule in Central India?

P.T.O.

3. Discuss the importance of the Eran and Sarnath Inscriptions in determining the chronology of the successors of Skandagupta.

4. What information regarding (a) the administrative arrangements in the United Provinces and Bihar, and (b) the state of religion, may be gleaned from the following epigraphs?—

- (i) The Karamdāṇḍe inscription.
- (ii) The Indor Copperplate Inscription of Skandagupta.
- (iii) The Deo Barazark Inscription of Jivitagupta II.

5. Write short accounts of *any two* of the following on the basis of epigraphic evidence:—

- (a) Bandhuvarman of Daśapura.
- (b) Bahhavatiguptā of the Poona Copperplate.
- (c) Govindagupta.
- (d) Īśānavarman Maukhari.
- (e) Mihirakula.

6. To what extent do coins illustrate—

- (a) the contact of the Imperial Guptas with the Scythian rulers of North-West India; and
- (b) the expansion of the Gupta power in Malwa and Surāshtra?

7. Discuss the significance of the following coin-types:—

- (a) The Kācha type.
- (b) The Lute-player type.
- (c) The Couch type of Chandragupta II.
- (d) The Peacock type.
- (e) The 'Prakāśādītya' coins.

8. To what extent do coins help us in solving the riddle of 'Vikramāditya'?

9. What was the condition of Buddhism in Oudh in the days of Fa-hien and Yuan Chwang respectively?

10. How does Fa-hien's account of the following cities compare with that of Yuan Chwang?—

- (a) Mathurā.
- (b) Kanyākubja.
- (c) Pāṭaliputra.
- (d) Tāmralipti.

11. What information regarding the following can be gathered from the *Harsha-charita*?—

- (a) The *Janapada* called *Śrīkaṇṭha*.
- (b) The lines of Pushyabhūti and Mukhara.
- (c) Pratāpaśīla, an axe to the creeper of Mālava's glory.

Section II

(GENERAL).

12. Discuss the significance of Gupta rule in the evolution of Indian art and literature.

13. Explain the causes of the decline and downfall of the Gupta Empire.

14. What was the condition of Bengal under the Imperial Guptas?

15. Describe the rivalry of the rulers of Kanauj and Gauda in your period.

16. 'Harsha achieved triumphs of peace which were not less than his triumphs of war.' Elucidate.

M.A.

IND

W

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1943
INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT INDIAN POLITY)

FOURTH PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write on *any five* of the following topics:—

- (1) Evolution of Vedic Imperialism.
- (2) Parliamentary Institutions of Vedic Polity.
- (3) Forms of Polity indicated in Pāṇini's Grammar with examples.
- (4) The *Mahābhārata* on Party-system, Federalism, and Republican Constitutions.
- (5) Democratic Theory, Practice and Procedure as illustrated in the working of the Buddhist *Saṅgha*.
- (6) The Political system of *Manu-Smṛiti*.
- (7) The Depressed Classes and their social position as indicated in Hindu legal and Buddhist texts.
- (8) Technical and Industrial Schools as organized by ancient Indian Guilds.
- (9) Working of the ancient Indian Village Community as a Municipal Corporation.
- (10) The Hindu theory of Sovereignty.

1.
The
valu

2.
and

3.
ove
and

are

th
th

be

o

-o
o

B.A. HONOURS EXAMINATION—1943

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 800 A.D.)

FIRST PAPER (1)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Indicate with illustrations the principal sources of the early history of India, and estimate their relative value.
2. Describe briefly the political history of Magadha and Kōśala at the time of the Buddha.
3. Give a short history of the Achaemenid domination over the trans-Indus regions up to the death of Darius III, and mention its sources.
4. Describe briefly the Battle of the Hydaspes. What are, in your opinion, the reasons for the defeat of Poros?
5. Recount the observations of Megasthenes relating to the Municipal Administration of the imperial capital of the Mauryas.
6. Give an account of Aśoka's Foreign Missions from both chronicles and inscriptions.
7. Give a short history of the Śātavāhanas in the light of epigraphic evidence.
8. Show how far the history of the Indo-Scythian kings of North-Western India has been recovered from a study of their coins. Who was *Stratagos* Aśpavarmā?
9. Describe briefly the political condition of Northern India when Chandragupta I came to the throne.

P.T.O.

10. Sketch the history of the reign of Skandagupta, and determine the extent of his empire in the light of his inscriptions and coins.

11. Narrate briefly the political vicissitudes in the career of Harshavardhana. What light does the Banskhara Copperplate Inscription throw on the religious policy of the emperor?

12. Trace the growth of the Gurjara-Pratihâra empire in Northern India.

INI

B.A. HONOURS EXAMINATION—1943
INDIAN HISTORY (FROM BIMBISĀRA TO AŚOKA)

SECOND PAPER (i)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write on *any five* of the following topics:—

- (1) Ajātaśatru's military and religious activities.
- (2) Vaiśālī as the capital of the Licchavis.
- (3) The *Mahājanapadas* of early Buddhist, Jain, and Sanskrit texts.
- (4) Alexander's administrative arrangements in the Panjab.
- (5) Circumstances leading up to the overthrow of Greek power in India.
- (6) Pāṭaliputra: its architecture, town-planning, and administration.
- (7) Greek accounts of different classes of Indian Society and their occupations.
- (8) The *Brāhmaṇas* and *Sramaṇas* as described by the Greeks.
- (9) Limits of Chandragupta Maurya's empire.
- (10) Agriculture and Irrigation in the Maurya empire.

B.A. HONOURS AND M.A. PART I
EXAMINATIONS—1943

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 600 B.C.)

B.A. (HONOURS) ... FOURTH	} PAPER
M.A. (PART I) ... SECOND (1)	

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write on *any five* of the following topics:—

- (1) Rigvedic India, and its political unification.
- (2) Antiquity of Rigvedic Civilization.
- (3) Learning and Education as indicated in the *Rigveda*.
- (4) Ideals and Methods of Education as illustrated in the life of Rishi Yājñavalkya.
- (5) The States and Peoples of the later Vedic Age.
- (6) The Kings of the Upanishads as Patrons and devotees of learning.
- (7) *Āśrama-Dharma*.
- (8) Pre-Buddhist Ascetic Orders.
- (9) Life and Teachings of Mahāvīra.
- (10) Points of greatness in the Buddha's life and work.

B.A. HONOURS AND M.A. PART I
EXAMINATIONS—1943

INDIAN HISTORY (ASOKA)

B.A. (HONOURS) ... FIFTH } PAPER
M.A. (PART I) ... THIRD (1) }

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

SOURCES

NOTE.—Answer any five of the following questions.

1. Annotate the italicized words in the following passages:—

(a) *Parisā* pi yute ānapayisati gaṇanāyaṃ hetuṭṭo cha vyaṃjanato cha.

(b) *Bherīgghoso* aho dhammagghoso vimāna-dasanā cha hastidasanā cha agikkhamdhāni cha añāni cha divyāni rūpāni dasavitapā janāṃ.

(c) So devānaṃ piyo Piyadasi rājā dasavasābhisito sānto ayāya *sāmbodhim*.

2. Analyze the contents of the Thirteenth Rock Edict, pointing out their bearings on—

(a) the fighting strength of Kalinga;

(b) the expansion of Aśoka's empire and influence;

(c) the policy of the dhamma-vijaya of the world by the Maurya emperor.

3. Distinguish between:—

(a) bahukā dosā samājā and samājā sādhumatā.

(b) Mahāmātā and Dhamma-ahāmātā.

(c) viharayātā and Dhammayātā.

(d) nijhati and dhammaniyama.

P.T.O.

4. Determine the relative value of Aśoka's own records and Buddhist literary evidence contained in the Mahāvamsa as sources of Asokan history.

5. Write a critical note on the find and contents of Govimath and Palkigundu Inscriptions of Aśoka.

6. Give from the edicts an idea of the official system during the reign of Aśoka.

7. Describe the Dhamma preached by Aśoka to the people in his Edicts.

8. Discuss the extent of Aśoka's empire in the light of the finds and contents of his inscriptions.

9. Describe the personality of Aśoka such as can be gathered from his records.

NOTE.

1.
of Ma

2.
Admi

3.
in th

4.
Dha

5.
with

6.
acco

B.A. PASS EXAMINATION—1943

**INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL,
AND MODERN)**

FIRST PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—75

*NOTE.—Answer in separate books the questions under First
Half and Second Half of the paper.*

First Half

Answer any two of the following questions.

1. Give a short history of the Bimbisārian dynasty of Magadha, and state briefly the causes of its downfall. 16
2. Describe after Megasthenes, the Municipal Administration of Chandragupta Maurya. 16
3. Give a short account of Alexander's campaigns in the Panjab. 16
4. State the doctrines and practices making up the *Dhamma* which Asoka presents in his Edicts. 16
5. Give a short history of the reign of Kanishka I with special reference to his Buddhistic activities. 16
6. Sketch the career of Samudragupta with an account of his campaigns and conquests. 16

P.T.O.

Second Half

26

NOTE.—Answer two questions from Section A and one from Section B.

SECTION A

1. Who was the greater statesman, Ghiyasuddin Balban or Alauddin Khalji? Give reasons for your preference. 16
2. 'Muhammad Tughluq's reign is full of instances of his administrative reforms.' Describe a few of them, and point out their effects on his empire. 16
3. Account for the downfall of the Lodi empire. 16
4. Describe Akbar's wars with the Afghans of Bengal and his subsequent attempts to pacify them. 16
5. Account for the rise of the Marathas. 16
6. Aurangzeb closely imitated his father in the enunciation of his State policy.' Discuss. 16

SECTION B

7. Sketch briefly the French attempts to establish sovereignty in India. 11
8. Who was the greater administrator, Lord Clive or Warren Hastings? Justify your statement. 11
9. Specify the reasons that led Lord Cornwallis to wage war against Tipu Sultan, and discuss the terms of settlement at its termination. 11
10. Critically examine Sir John Shore's Non-intervention policy as a solution of the political problems of the day. 11

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1943

HISTORY

SECOND (a) PAPER—Ancient India up to 1200 A.D.

Time—Three hours

Full Marks—75

Answer any five of the following questions. The questions are of equal value.

1. Estimate the comparative value of the inscriptions and coins of ancient India as sources of historical information.

2. Give an account of the social life of the Aryans in the age of the *Rigveda*.

3. Describe briefly the political condition of the Gangetic basin at the time of the Buddha and Mahāvira.

4. Give a short history of Alexander's campaign in the Punjab, with special reference to the Battle of the Hydaspes.

5. Indicate the plan on which was modelled the Mauryan Municipal administration with its various departments, and specify their respective functions.

6. What are the special features of the *Dhamma* of Asoka? What are the measures adopted by that emperor to popularize his religion both within and outside his empire?

7. Define the extent of Kanishka's empire, and relate the conquests by which it was won. Examine his work as a patron of Buddhism.

8. Sketch the history of the reign of Chandragupta II. Who was Fa-hien?

9. How did Harsha become the paramount sovereign in Northern India? Summarize the proceedings of his quinquennial assembly at Prayāga as witnessed by Yuan Chwang.

P.T.O.

10. Describe briefly the rise of the Chalukya power in the Deccan up to the Battle of Kappam.

11. Write short notes on any three of the following:—

- (a) Bindusāra, (b) Darius I, (c) Oxydrakai,
(d) Khāravela, (e) Menander, (f) Nahapāna,
(g) Mihirakula, (h) Grahavarman, (i) Rājyapāla,
and (j) Śrīmad-ādi-varāha.

M. Pali—5.

Write the answers to the two halves
in separate books

1943

PALI

FIFTH PAPER

First Half

Full Marks—75

The questions are of equal value.

Answer four questions only.

1. Why did the Buddha call his religion the 'Majjhima-patipadā'? Describe briefly the nucleus of Buddhism as explained by its founder to his first five disciples.

2. Show how far the Buddhist System of Discipline (*Vinaya*) was influenced by the ascetic practices of the time.

3. Mention the proximate and remote causes for the summoning of the First Buddhist Council. Describe briefly its proceedings, and show how far it was a success from the ecclesiastical point of view.

4. Trace the history of the orthodox Buddhist Church (*Theravāda*) up to the death of Aśoka with special reference to any one of the following points: (a) the leaders of the *Saṅgha* and their contemporaneity with the rulers of Magadha, (b) schisms and the measures adopted for their suppression, (c) missionary activities, and (d) the growth of Canonical literature.

5. Mention any two important Buddhist monastic establishments at the time of Aśoka where his inscribed pillars have been found or were seen by Yuan Chwang, and give their history.

6. Summarize the information available in the inscriptions of the Scythian and the Kushān period relating to the condition of Buddhism in North-Western India.

P.T.O.

7. Give a short history of the Sarvāstivāda School of Buddhism up to the middle of the seventh century with special reference to its literary activities.

8. Institute a critical comparison between the *Hīnayāna* and the earliest form of *Mahāyāna*, and bring out their similarities and differences.

9. Describe briefly the condition of Buddhism in Northern India as noticed by Yuan Chwang.

10. Show how far primitive Buddhism has been reflected in the early Buddhist Art.

Second Half

Full Marks—25

The questions are of equal value.

Answer two questions only.

11. Name the eight principal places connected with the life of Buddha, and write short notes on them.

12. Bring out the importance of the *Vatthugāthā* of the *Pārāyanavagga* as a source of geographical information.

13. Give an outline of the picture of India as described by Fa-hien.

14. Write notes on *any four* of the following:—

- (a) Takkaśilā; (b) Bamiyan; (c) Mathurā; (d) Sāṅkāśya;
(e) Puṇḍravardhana; (f) Śākala; (g) Bharukaccha; (h) Tāmralipti.

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1944
INDIAN HISTORY (MONUMENTS : 350 B.C.—650 A.D.)

SECOND PAPER (a)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write on *any five* of the following:—

- (1) Stages and Examples of Portrait-Sculpture in Indian Art.
- (2) Folk-religion in Bharhut Sculptures.
- (3) Worship of Symbols in Bharhut Sculptures.
- (4) Rural Life as depicted in Bharhut Sculptures.
- (5) Asokan Pillars.
- (6) Gupta Art as seen at Sarnath.
- (7) Historical scenes in Sanchi Sculptures.
- (8) The place of Mathurā in India's artistic history.
- (9) The Monuments of Taxila in their chronological layers.
- (10) Examples of Gupta Art dedicated to different religions.
- (11) Hellenistic influence on architecture and sculpture at Taxila.
- (12) Fresco-paintings at Ajanta.

M

Not

g
t

4
1

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1944
INDIAN HISTORY (300-650 A.D.)

THIRD PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer five questions, three from Section I and two from Section II

The questions are of equal value.

Section I—SOURCES

1. Comment on any three of the following:—
 - (a) Svabhujā-bala-parākrāmāikabandhoh Parāk-kramāṅkasya.
 - (b) Kausalaka-Mahendra-Māhākāntāraka Vyāghrarāja.
 - (c) Vaiṅgeyaka-Hastivarma-Pālakkak-Ograseṇa-Dai-varāshtraka-Kubera.
 - (d) Chandravarma-Ganapati Nāgādyanek-Āryya-varttarāja....
 - (e) Gāndharvva-lalitairvṛḍita-Tumburu-Nārādādeh.
 - (f) Himavachchhikhare Kokāmukhasvāmin.
2. Summarize the contents of the Mathurā and Udayagiri Cave Inscriptions of Chandragupta II, and discuss their historical importance.
3. What light do the Gupta Inscriptions of the period 412-60 A.D. throw on the state of religion in Northern India?
4. Write a critical note on the political and administrative history of Oudh and the Gangetic Doab in the fifth and sixth centuries A.D. on the basis of data supplied by Gupta and Maukhari Inscriptions.

P.T.O.

5. Review the character and career of *any one* of the following on the basis of contemporary epigraphic or literary evidence:—

- (a) Skandagupta.
- (b) Yasodharman.
- (c) Harsha.

6. What do you know of *any five* of the following?—

- (a) Lichchavis.
- (b) Dhruva-devi.
- (c) Ghatotkacha-Chupa.
- (d) Aditya-Sena.
- (e) Kotivarsha-Vishaya.
- (f) Lata-Vishaya.
- (g) Kumaramatyia and Ayaktaka.
- (h) Malava-gana-sthiti.
- (i) The Gaudas.

7. To what extent do coins illustrate the personal accomplishments and achievements of Gupta Kings?

8. Describe the different types of the coins of Samudragupta. How far do they corroborate and supplement the information gathered from epigraphic sources?

9. How does Fa-hien's account of (a) Gandhara, (b) Kanauj, (c) Kapilavastu, and (d) Pataliputra compare with that of Yuan Chwang?

10. Write a short note on the topography of Oudh or Bengal on the basis of Chinese records.

11. Discuss the identification of King Chandra of Meherauli Inscription.

Section II—GENERAL

12. How far did the Guptas succeed in bringing about the political unification of India and fostering a tolerant spirit amongst the various sections of the people?

13. Write a note on (a) guilds, and (b) district administration in the Gupta Age.

14. Describe the struggle of the Indians against the Huns during the period 455-606 A.D. What was the effect of the Hun invasions on the Indian social polity?

15. To what extent do the compositions of (a) Harishena, (b) Vatsabhattachi, (c) Bāṇa, and (d) Harsha constitute landmarks in the history of Indian literature?

16. Assess the artistic achievements of the Gupta Age.

M.

IN

W

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1944
INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT INDIAN POLITY)

FOURTH PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

• Write on *any five* of the following topics:—

- (1) Growth of Rigvedic Monarchy and of Checks to its Autocracy.
- (2) Elective Character of Vedic Kingship.
- (3) The Rituals of Vedic Coronation and their Cultural and Constitutional Significance.
- (4) Relations between the King and his Ministers in Vedic Polity.
- (5) The Political Data contained in Pāṇini's Grammar.
- (6) Democratic Constitutions as known to the *Mahā-bhārata*.
- (7) Legislative Powers of Village Communities.
- (8) Joint-stock Enterprise and Partnership in the Hindu Legal System.
- (9) Guilds and Co-operative Enterprise as indicated in Sanskrit and Pali texts.
- (10) Epigraphic Evidence on Ancient Indian Banking.

1
of
2
the
3
tra
tri
Gr
M
m
of
an
E
to

B.A. HONOURS EXAMINATION—1944
INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 800 A.D.)

FIRST PAPER (1)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Critically estimate the value of the Pali chronicles of Ceylon as sources of the early history of Magadha.
2. Discuss briefly the various problems connected with the history of the Nine Nandas.
3. Give a short history of the Persian occupation of the trans-Indus regions up to the death of Darius III.
4. Mention in historical order the various autonomous tribes of the Punjab and Sind defeated by Alexander the Great, and locate their territories as far as possible.
5. Indicate the plan on which was modelled the Mauryan Imperial administration, with its various departments—provincial, municipal, and rural.
6. Examine, with reference to the sources, the extent of the Mauryan empire under Aśoka, and illustrate your answer by a map.
7. Who was Khāravela? What light does the Hathigumphā inscription throw on his family, his contemporaries, and his political achievements?
8. Narrate briefly the exploits of Gautamiputra Śrī Satakarni with special reference to the foreign powers with whom he came into contact.
9. Give a short history of the Scythian rule in North-Western India in the light of available epigraphic and numismatic evidence.

P.T.O.

10. Describe the career and achievements of Kanishka I, and discuss the various theories relating to the date of his accession.

11. Describe briefly the Deccan campaign of Samudragupta.

12. Narrate briefly the proceedings of the quinquennial assembly of Harshavardhana at Prayāga as recorded by Yuan Chwang.

13. Summarize the information available in literature, inscriptions, and coins about the Mahāsāmanta Śaśankadeva.

**B.A. HONOURS AND M.A. PART I
EXAMINATIONS—1944**

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 600 B.C.)

B.A. (HONOURS) .. FOURTH } PAPER
M.A. (PART I) .. SECOND (1) }

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Discuss any five of the following topics:

- (1) Aryan Origins and Affinities.
- (2) The Age of the Rigveda in the light of foreign and indigenous evidence.
- (3) The Problem of the Depressed Classes in the Rigveda.
- (4) Agriculture as described in the Rigveda.
- (5) Political conditions reflected in later Vedic works.
- (6) Vedic Social System.
- (7) 'The history of the Rigveda is the history of the culture of the age.'
- (8) Vedic Learning and Education as illustrated in the life of Janaka and Yājñavalkya.
- (9) The common and special duties of different castes as prescribed in the *Dharma-Sūtras*.
- (10) Pre-Buddhist Religious Leaders and Brotherhoods.

B.A. HONOURS AND M.A. PART I
EXAMINATIONS—1944

INDIAN HISTORY (ASOKA)

B.A. (HONOURS) .. FIFTH	} PAPER
M.A. (PART I) .. THIRD (I)	

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

SOURCES

NOTE.—Answer any five of the following questions.

1. 'The Buddhist Chronicles have in certain details, under the name of Aśoka, preserved our Piyadasi recollections sufficiently exact.'

Refute or justify this remark.

2. 'Aśoka's empire is wider than his domain proper, while the sphere of his moral and cultural influence is far wider than his empire.'

Fully discuss, stating reasons.

3. How far is it correct to say that the main interest of Aśoka's personal history centres round these two events: (a) his consecration, and (b) his conversion to Buddhism?

4. Discuss Aśoka's personal faith and services to Buddhism, as well as his attitude towards other religions.

5. Give a critical estimate of the rôle played by Aśoka as a reformer and as a propagator of the Indo-Aryan civilization.

6. What did Aśoka precisely mean by the twofold method of *dhammanijjama* and *nijhatti*? Illustrate them, and discuss their historical significance.

P.T.O.

Ascertain the official status, and fully discuss the importance of *any four* of the following functionaries of the Maurya administration :—

- (a) Yuktas, (b) Purushas, (c) Rajjukas, (d) Dharma-mahāmātras, (e) Stryadhyaksha Mahāmātras, (f) Kamara and Mahāmātras of Tozāli, and (g) Naga-vyavahārikas.

8. Compare and contrast Aśoka's system of administration with the pre-Aśokan Maurya system.

9. Give your estimate of Chandragupta Maurya and Aśoka as persons who could create a glorious history for themselves and their country.

10. Write all you know about Aśoka's pillars and pillar inscriptions, bringing out their historical importance.

11. Transcribe or write short explanatory and critical notes on *any four* of the following :—

(a) yatra Aṃtiyoko nama Yonaraja param chā tena Aṃtiyokena chature 4 rajani.

(b) sarasake eva vijaye chhāti cha [lahudamdatā chā lochetu].

(c) Tata ichhitavehi tuphehi kimti-majham patipādāyemā ti.

(d) Yam tu kichi parakramati Devanampriyo savram paratrikaye va.

(e) yāva-saḍuvīsati-vasa-abhisitena me etāye aṃtali-kāye paṃnavīsati baṃdhanamokhāni kaṭāni.

(f) timni divasāni me yote dimne nātikā va kāni nijhāpayisanti jivitāye tānam.

(g) dhammathambhāni kaṭāni dhammasāvane kaṭe.

(h) ye kenapi saṃghe bhākhati bhikkhū vā bhikkhuni va se odātāni dūṣāni saṃnamdhāpayiyā anāvāsasī āvāsaiye.

12. What information can you gather from the inscriptions of Aśoka about his private life, wives, children, brothers, and sisters?

13. Give an account of the administrative system under Aśoka.

14. Indicate the principal features of the Religion which Aśoka preaches in his Edicts.

B.A. PASS EXAMINATION—1944

**INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL,
AND MODERN)**

FIRST PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—75

NOTE.—*Answer in separate answer books the questions under
First Part and Second Part of the paper.*

First Part

Answer any two of the following questions.

1. Describe briefly the political condition of the
Gangetic basin at the time of Mahāvira and the
Buddha. 16
2. Give a short account of Alexander's campaigns
in the Punjab with special reference to the Battle of
the Hydaspes. 16.
3. What measures were adopted by Aśoka to popu-
larize Buddhism both within and outside his empire? 16
4. Sketch the history of the reign of Pushyamitra
the Śūṅga. 16
5. Describe briefly the reign of Chandragupta II,
and give a short account of the social and the religious
condition of his empire as witnessed by Fa-hien. 16
6. Give a short history of the struggle for political
supremacy between the Hūnas and the Hindu powers
in Northern India up to the accession of Harsha-
vardhana. 16

P.T.O.

Second Part

NOTE.—Answer **two** questions from Section A and **one** from Section B.

SECTION A

1. What are Humayun's claims to be reckoned among the great rulers of India? 16
2. Describe Jalaluddin Firuz Khafji's reign, and discuss the causes that led to his murder. 16
3. Account for the rise of the Lodis and the growth of their empire. 16
4. Explain the factors that led to Humayun's expulsion from India and to his restoration to the throne of Delhi. 16
5. Compare Babur and Akbar as administrators. 16
6. Describe briefly the Deccan campaigns of the Mughals in Shah Jahan's reign. 16

SECTION B

7. Account for Dupleix's earlier political successes and later failures. 11
8. Describe Warren Hastings' reforms in the administration of Bengal. 11
9. Explain the terms— 11
 - (a) the Double Government, (b) the Permanent Settlement, (c) the Subsidiary Alliance.
10. Describe Haidar Ali's relations with his neighbours. 11

Write the answers to the two
halves in separate books

1944

PALI

FIFTH PAPER

First Half

Full marks—75

Answer ANY FOUR questions

The questions are of equal value

1. Explain fully the doctrine of *Patīccasamuppāda* and show how far it may be considered fundamental to Buddhist thought.
2. Describe briefly the *Upasatha* ceremony of the early Buddhists and discuss its bearing on their monastic organization.
3. What do you understand by *Saṅghabheda* and when did it take place for the first time in the Buddhist *Saṅgha*? Specify the measures adopted by Buddha and Asoka for its prevention.
4. Give a short history of the *Ājīvikas* with special reference to their ascetic practices as far as it may be gathered from the canonical Pali texts.
5. Give a short history of the *Jetavanārāma* of Northern India touching the following points:—(a) situation, (b) cost of the land and the manner of its purchase, (c) principal edifices in the monastery and the total cost of constructing the same, (d) minor buildings, (e) super-visor, (f) additions made by Asoka, and (g) monumental representations.
6. Describe briefly the political constitution of the *Sākya*s and *Vrjīs* and show how far it may be considered to be the prototype of the constitution of the Buddhist *Saṅgha*.

[Turn over

7. Give a short account of the missionary activities of the Theravādins in the reign of Asoka with reference to the literary and the epigraphic evidence bearing on the subject.

8. Trace the history of the Mahīśāsaka School of Buddhism in Northern India with special reference to the Kura Inscription of Torapāna.

9. Describe briefly the proceedings of the Kanishka Council and show how far it was a success from the Mahāyānist point of view.

10. Indicate with illustrations the various symbols to be noticed in the Buddhist sculptures of the pre-Christian period and bring out their religious significance.

11. Describe the twilight glow of Buddhism as reflected by the later Nālandā inscriptions.

Second Half

Full marks—25

Answer ANY TWO questions

The questions are of equal value

12. Discuss the importance of the Chinese sources of the geography of India with special reference to the accounts of Fa-hien and Hsuan-tsang.

13. Name the important places in Kosala and Magadha associated with the life of Gautama Buddha and discuss their identification.

14. Write notes on any three of the following:—

Puruṣapura, Uddiyāna, Kauśāmbī, Puṣkalāvati, Śākala, Kajaṅgala.

15. Discuss the importance of the Pali Canon as a source of geographical information regarding Northern India.

B.A. PASS EXAMINATION—1945

**INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL,
AND MODERN).**

FIRST PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—75

*NOTE.—Answer in separate answer books the questions
under First Part and Second Part of the paper.*

First Part

Answer any two of the following questions.

1. Give a short history of Magadha and Kōśala 16
at the time of the Buddha.
2. Give a short account of the political condition 16
of the Punjab and Sind at the time of Alexander's
invasion.
3. Describe after Megasthenes the municipal 16
administration of Chandragupta Maurya.
4. What do you understand by the *Dhamma* of 16
Aśoka? State the doctrines and practices, making up
the *Dhamma*, which the emperor presents in his Edicts.
5. Sketch the history of the reign of Gaṇṭanīputra- 16
Sri-Sātakarni.
6. Describe briefly the reign of Skandagupta, with 16
special reference to the Hūna invasion in the western
provinces of the Gupta Empire.

P.T.O.

Second Part

Answer two questions from Section A and one from Section B.

SECTION A

1. Describe the factors that contributed to the establishment of the Muslim kingdom in Delhi at the commencement of the thirteenth century. 16
2. Give an estimate of Alauddin Khalji as an administrator and statesman. 16
3. Who was the greatest among the Tughluq kings, and why? 16
4. Explain the purely Afghan form of government in medieval India, and illustrate its merits and defects. 16
5. 'Sher Shah was one of the national kings of India.' Discuss. 16
6. 'Jahangir was Akbar in miniature.' Point out where Jahangir resembled his father and where he differed. 16

SECTION B

7. Describe briefly the salient features of the history of Bengal from 1756 to 1772 A.D. 11
8. Assign the causes of the last two Mysore wars with the English, and state the political arrangements made in Mysore at Tipu Sultan's death. 11
9. 'Lord Wellesley completed the work begun by Warren Hastings.' Discuss. 11

B.A. HONOURS EXAMINATION—1945
INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 800 A.D.)

FIRST PAPER (1)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Estimate the value of the Greek, Roman, and Chinese accounts of India as sources of her early history.
2. Mention the ten democratic States of the Gangetic basin, and show how far the rulers of Magadha and Kosalā were responsible for their downfall.
3. Trace the history of the Achæmenid supremacy in the trans-Indus regions with reference to its sources.
4. Recount the observations of Greek writers on
 (a) Municipal Administration, (b) System of Espionage,
 and (c) Penal Code, of the Maurāyan Empire.
5. Give an idea of the extent and the political divisions of Aśoka's Empire and also of the administrative machinery whereby it was governed.
6. Give a short history of the Śātavāhanas in the light of epigraphic evidence.
7. Examine, with reference to the sources, the extent of the Kushāna Empire under Kanishka I.
8. Describe briefly the political condition of Northern India and the Deccan when Chandragupta I came to the throne.
9. Give a short history of the Hūnas in India up to A.D. 600.
10. Narrate briefly the political vicissitudes in the career of Harsha-varḍhana.
11. Give a short account of the three Chinese Missions to India under Wang-hiuen-tse.
12. Give a short history of the later Guptas of Magadha up to Jīvitagupta II.

1
the
2
in
3
is
Jan
cou
the
.
sys
im
mo
an
m
.
ac
sc
k
o

**B.A. HONOURS AND M.A. PART I
EXAMINATIONS—1945**

INDIAN HISTORY (ASOKA)

B.A. (HONOURS) .. FIFTH } PAPER
M.A. (PART I) .. THIRD (I) }

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

SOURCES

NOTE.—Answer any five of the following questions.

1. Discuss the relative importance of the legends and the edicts as sources of the history of Asoka.
2. Give an account of the principal events and measures in Asoka's life and reign.
3. Ascertain the extent of Asoka's empire. How far is it correct to say that a wide geographical vision of Jambudvīpa with an intimate knowledge of the individual countries and peoples is inconceivable before the reign of the Mauryas?
4. What light is thrown by the edicts on the Asokan system of administration, and can it be shown that the imperial administration of Asoka developed on a purely monarchical basis?
5. Discuss the constitutional position of Asoka's *Parishads* and the administrative functions of the *Dharmamahāmātras*?
6. Give a general idea of the city, frontier, and forest administrations of Asoka as seen in the light of his inscriptions.
7. 'In Asoka's case the man is far greater than the king, and yet the greatness of the man depended largely on the greatness of his position as king.' Discuss.

P.T.O.

8. Refute or justify the remark: 'The inscriptions of Asoka contain two sets of records, one relating to the *Saddhamma* he professed as his personal religion, and the other to the *Dhamma* he propounded and promulgated', and mention the main principles of the latter.'

9. Who were the various *pāsampās* of Asoka's time, and what was Asoka's real attitude towards them? Give a short account of them and their activities.

10. Determine the territorial and political position of the *Antas* in relation to the Asokan State. Is it likely that the Greek kings are only thrown in by way of make-weight, as it were, and that no emissary had actually been sent there?

11. What did Asoka precisely mean by *Dhamma-vidya*, and how did it serve to build up a greater India?

12. 'The State, according to Indian *Rājadharmā*, has to fulfil its obligations to the citizens as well as to the denizens of the earth, and no less to the infirm, the afflicted, the helpless and the oppressed.' How far were these obligations fulfilled by the Maurya State under Asoka?

13. What did Asoka mean by the *Dhamma-niyamas* promulgated by him? Discuss their usefulness as a means of promoting the cause of the *Dhamma* among the people. Is it a fact that Indian kings had not the power to legislate for the people?

14. Transcribe any four of the following in Asokan Brāhmī, and explain them adding critical notes:—

(a) *asti pi ekachā samājā sādhumatā Devānampriyasa Priyadasino rāño.*

(b) *ta aja Devānampriyasa Priyadasino rāño dhamma-charaṇena bherighoso aho dhammaghoso.*

(c) *nāsti hi kaṃmataram sarvalokahitapā.*

(d) *savapāsaṃdā bahusrutā cha asu kalāṇāgamā cha asu.*

(e) *tata ichhitaviye tuphehi kimti majham patipādayemā ti.*

(f) *tesam ye abhihālc vā damde vā atapatiye me kate.*

Write the answers to the two
halves in separate books

1945

PALI

FIFTH PAPER

First Half

Full marks—75

Answer ANY FOUR questions

The questions are of equal value

1. Show how far the *Dhammacakkapavattana-Sutta* can be regarded as the earliest formulation of the Buddha's doctrine and also how far it can be considered to have preserved the fundamentals of Buddhism.
2. State the facts that led to the success of Buddhism in the earlier period of the missionary career of the Buddha.
3. Specify clearly, with reference to the sources, the doctrinal points on which the Buddha and Mahābīra fundamentally differed.
4. What do you understand by the term *Bodhisatta*? Do you notice any difference between the conception of *Bodhisatta* in the Hīnayāna and that in the Mahāyāna?
5. Give a short history of the Sarvāstivāda School of Buddhism with special reference to its literary activities.
6. What light do the cave inscriptions of Western India throw on the condition of Buddhism prevailing in that region?
7. Critically estimate the value of the Pali chronicles of Ceylon as sources of the early history of Magadha.
8. State briefly the facts that led to the foundation of the Mahābodhi-saṅghārāma at Bodh-Gayā in the reign of Samudragupta.

[Turn over

9. Give a short biographical sketch of *any two* of the following eminent Buddhist scholars with special reference to their literary contributions:—

(a) Buddhadeva, (b) Buddhaghosa, (c) Asvaghosa, (d) Nāgārjuna, (e) Vasumitra, (f) Dinnāga, and (g) Dīpaṅkara Śrījñāna Atiśa.

10. Describe briefly the *Lea* architecture of Western India with reference to its best and typical examples.

Second Half

Full marks—25

The questions are of equal value

Answer ANY TWO of the following :

11. Briefly describe the route followed by Fa-hien from the north-west up to Magadha and mention the places visited by the pilgrim in this region.

12. Discuss the importance of the Pali canon as a source of geographical information on the routes connecting Northern India with the South.

13. Describe Magadha of the time of Buddha and mention the various centres of religious propaganda in Magadha in those days.

14. Write notes on *any three* of the following:—

Kapilavastu, Vesāli, Migadāva, Mathurā, Sāṃkāśya, and Puṣkalāvati.

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1925

HISTORY (ESSAY).

FIRST PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

Group A

- (1) Political institutions and ideals of the Vedic period.
- (2) The Imperial system of Asoka and his administrative arrangements.
- (3) The sculptures of Bharhut as documents of history and social and economic life.
- (4) Gupta Imperial administration.
- (5) India under Harshavardhana.
- (6) Conception of the State in Hindu India.

Group B

- (7) Pathan and Mughal rule as seen in monuments.
- (8) Sivaji as a maker of his nation.
- (9) Hindu-Muslim relations under Akbar and Aurangzeb.
- (10) Causes of the failure of French empire-building in India.
- (11) Indebtedness of the British to Portuguese India and its administrators.
- (12) The *Diwani* and its economic consequences.
- (13) Dalhousie and the policy of annexation.

P.T.O.

Group C

- (14) The basic principles underlying the French Revolution of 1789.
- (15) The chief leaders who contributed to the success of the French Revolutionary State against the First European Coalition (1792-1794).
- (16) The Irish problem during the Gladstonian era.
- (17) The achievements of the Liberal Party in the field of domestic reform under Gladstone's leadership.
- (18) The foreign policies of France (1871-1916).
- (19) Principles and arrangements of the Treaty of Versailles.
- (20) Causes of the failure of Czarism and the success of the Communists.

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1945
INDIAN HISTORY (MONUMENTS: 350 B.C.—650 A.D.)

SECOND PAPER (a)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write on *any five* of the following topics:—

- (1) Pre-Mauryan monuments at Rajgir and Nandangadh.
- (2) Treatment of Buddhism in Bharhut sculptures.
- (3) Yaksha statues.
- (4) Evolution of the Buddha image.
- (5) Sculptures at Sarnath of different periods.
- (6) Indian statuary during the Kushāna period.
- (7) Different historical sites located at Taxila.
- (8) Hellenistic influence on Indian art.
- (9) Ajanta as a centre of Indian Art.
- (10) Influence of Religion on Art in Ancient India.
- (11) The different parts and features of a Monastery at Nalanda as seen by you.

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1945

INDIAN HISTORY (300–650 A.D.)

THIRD PAPER

*Time allowed—Three hours**Maximum Marks—100*

NOTE.—Answer five questions, three from Section I and two from Section II.

Section I—SOURCES

1. (a) Comment upon the view of Fleet that the Allahabad *prāśasti* of Samudragupta is a posthumous record.

(b) Discuss the historic importance of the Sarnath Buddhist Image Inscriptions of the years 154 and 157 G.E.

2. Comment upon any three of the following:—

(a) Kācha, having conquered the earth, wins the heaven through his good deeds.

(b) *Rājā Samudragupta* (being the legend on the Tiger-slayer type of Samudragupta).

(c) *Prabhāvatiguptā*, the daughter of Mahārāja-dhirāja Chandragupta, born of Queen Kuberanāgā of the Nāga family, of Dhārāṇa *gotra*, and the crowned queen of Mahārāja Rudrasena of the Vākāṭakas.

(d) When four hundred years increased by ninety-three had elapsed according to the *ganasthiti* of the Mālavas.

3. What light do the Damodarpur copper-plates throw on the administrative machinery and economic conditions during the Gupta period?

P.T.O.

4. Write a note on the silver coinage of the Gupta empire, with special reference to its prototype, varieties, provenance, and duration. Did it in any way influence post-Gupta coinage?

5. Discuss the relative importance and trustworthiness of the narratives of Fa-hsien and Yuan Chwang.

6. Write a note on the condition of Buddhism in the N.W.F.P., the Punjab, and Madhyadeśa in the light of the evidence supplied by Fa Hsien and contemporary inscriptions and sculptures.

7. Comment upon the following:—

‘When Rājyavardhana was treacherously murdered by Saśānka, . . . the statesmen of Kanauj, on the advice of their leading man, Bāṇi (or Vāṇi) invited Harshavardhana . . . to become their sovereign. The prince modestly made excuses and seemed unwilling to comply with their request. When the ministers of State pressed Harshavardhana to succeed . . . , he determined to take the advice of Bodhisatva Avalokiteśvara. . . . The Bodhisatva promised him secret help, but warned him not to occupy the actual throne, and not to use the title Mahārāja. Thereupon Harshavardhana became king of Kanauj with the title Rājaputra and the style Śilāditya.’

Section II—GENERAL

8. Discuss the historicity of Rāmāgupta.

9. Describe the various stages in the decline and disappearance of the Imperial Gupta power.

10. Write a note upon the rise and growth of the Maukhari power during the sixth century A.D.

11. Discuss the chronology and consequences of the different wars of Harshavardhana.

M.A. AND M.A., PART II EXAMINATIONS—1945
INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT INDIAN POLITY)

FOURTH PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write on *any five* of the following topics.—

- (1) Rigvedic political institutions.
- (2) Vedic Imperialism.
- (3) Federalism as conceived in the *Mahābhārata* and illustrated in Pāṇini's grammar.
- (4) Licchhavi Republican Constitution.
- (5) Working of the Buddhist *Samgha* as a democratic body.
- (6) Ancient Indian Industrial Schools.
- (7) The depressed classes and their disabilities in Brahminical and Buddhist texts.
- (8) Rules and obligations of membership of the Guilds.
- (9) Guilds and their banking functions as indicated in Gupta inscriptions.
- (10) Ancient Indian Judicial System.

M.A

W

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1946

HISTORY (ESSAY)

FIRST PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

Group A

- (1) A critical estimate of the Sources of Ancient Indian History.
- (2) Social and religious life in the Vedic Period.
- (3) Democratic Elements in Hindu Polity.
- (4) The personality of Asoka and his measures of reform.
- (5) The Mathura School of Art.
- (6) The Early Indian Art of Sanchi.
- (7) India as seen by Yuan Chwang.

Group B

- (8) A critical estimate of the Sources of Medieval Indian History.
- (9) The Medieval Indian Monuments, their historical and cultural significance.
- (10) The cultural progress of the people under the Mughal Emperors.
- (11) The struggle among the European powers for economic and political supremacy in India.
- (12) The administrative and political system as evolved by the British rulers up to 1833.
- (13) The struggle of the Indian princes against the foreigners from 1757 to 1857 and the causes of the former's failure.
- (14) A comparison between the Mughal and the British Indian revenue systems as to their effects on the people.

P.T.O.

Group C

- (15) The Cabinet System of Government in Britain.
- (16) The growth of the Labour Party in Great Britain.
- (17) The World Policy of Germany and its effects.
- (18) The rise of the present Russian State and its implications.
- (19) The Racial Question and its significance in American Polity.
- (20) Jefferson as a man and his Democracy in theory and practice.
- (21) American Society and Culture during the first half of the nineteenth century.

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1946
INDIAN HISTORY (MONUMENTS: 350 B.C.—650 A.D.)

SECOND PAPER (a)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write on *any five* of the following topics:—

- (1) Vedic Burial mounds at Lauriya Nandangarh;
- (2) Asokan Pillars and their characteristics;
- (3) Historical Scenes in the Bharhut Sculptures;
- (4) Prehistoric and Buddhistic Remains at Rajgir;
- (5) The Buddha Story in the Sanchi Sculptures;
- (6) Mauryan Antiquities at Kumrahar (Patna);
- (7) Sarnath as a centre of Maurya and Kushan History;
- (8) Classical Art in the monumental remains of Taxila;
- (9) The Place of Mathurā in the history of Indian Art;
- (10) Monastic Life as seen in the monuments at Nālandā;
- (11) Ideals and technique of Indian Art with examples; and
- (12) Ajanta Fresco paintings.

M.A

Norm

1.

2
foll

go
th

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1946

INDIAN HISTORY (300–650 A.D.)

THIRD PAPER

*Time allowed—Three hours**Maximum Marks—100*

NOTE.—Answer **five** questions, **three** from Section I and **two** from Section II.

Section I—SOURCES

1. Write historical notes on *any two* of the following:—

- (a) Gaṇapati-nāga-Nāgasen-Āchrya;
- (b) Kāñcheyaka-Vishnugopa Vainḍeyaka-Hastivarman; and
- (c) Daivaputra-Shāhi-Shāhānushāhi-Saka-Murūḍa.

2. Describe the historic importance of *any two* of the following:—

- (a) The Poona Copperplate Inscription of Prabhāvatī-Guptā.
- (b) The Bhītārī Pillar Inscription of Skandagupta.
- (c) The Meharauli Posthumous Iron Pillar Inscription of Chandra.

3. What do you know of *any four* of the following:—

- (a) Govindagupta; (b) Toramāna; (c) Kūmāragupta II; (d) Īśānavarman; (e) Ādityasena; and (f) Mālava-gaṇa-sthiti.

4. Discuss the origin and development of the Gupta gold coinage, explaining the changes in the metrology of the coins.

P.T.O.

5. To whom would you attribute the coins bearing the following legends?—

- (a) Sarvarājochchettā; (b) Simhavikramah;
(c) Aśvamedhamahendraḥ; and (d) Śrī-
Dvādaśādityaḥ.

Describe these coins in full.

6. Draw a sketch map of Southern India, indicating the different States mentioned by Yuan Chwang.

7. What political and religious changes took place in North India between the visits of Fa-hien and Yuan Chwang to this country?

Section II—GENERAL

1. 'The fourth and fifth centuries of the Christian era may be regarded as the golden age of the early history of India.' Discuss.

2. Describe the religious condition of India in the Gupta period.

3. Give a critical estimate of Harsha as an empire builder and patron of learning.

4. Describe Nālandā as a centre of learning and religion.

5. What do you gather about the Gupta administration from a critical study of the Dāmodarpur Copperplate Inscriptions?

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1946
INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT INDIAN POLITY)

FOURTH PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours,

Maximum Marks—100

Answer any five of the following questions.

1. Specify the democratic elements checking the absolutism of Vedic kingship.
2. Examine the theory and functions of the Sovereign in the Vedic State and the democratic significance of Coronation ceremonies.
3. Summarize the information contained in Pāṇini's grammar relating to the different forms of government with reference to their best and typical examples.
4. Describe after the *Mahābhārata* the essential features of the Constitution of an ideal Republican State.
5. Describe briefly the working of the Buddhist *Saṅgha* with reference to its democratic ideals and procedure.
6. What light do Greek historians throw on the Republican States of the Punjab and Sindh at the time of Alexander's invasion?
7. Show how far the Guilds in their capacity as Banks served to stimulate spiritual benefactions and pious gifts in the community.
8. What light do the early Buddhist texts throw on Guilds and their various classes?
9. Discuss the principles of *Dharma* and *Danda* in Hindu Polity.
10. Describe how ancient Indian villages maintained their works of public utility.
11. Give an account of the Administrative System of the Imperial Guptas on the basis of epigraphic information.

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1946

INDIAN HISTORY (EPIGRAPHY AND
NUMISMATICS)

FIFTH PAPER

*Time allowed—Three hours**Maximum Marks—100*

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Translate *any two* of the following extracts into English, adding critical and explanatory notes where necessary :—

(a) Sarvata vijite nama yutā cha rājūke cha prādesike cha pañchasu pañchasu vāsesu anusamyanam niyātu, etāyeva athāya imāya dhammānusastiya yathā añāya pi kammāya.

(b) Etāya athā vyāpatā dhamma-mahāmātā cha ithihakha-mahāmātā cha vacha-bhūmikā cha añe cha nikāyā.

(c) Pulisā pi cha me ukasā chā gevayā, chā majhimā chā anuviddhiyamti sampatipādayamti chā alam chapalam samādapayitave; hemevā amtamahāmātā pi.

(d) Imāni āsinava-gāmīni nāma atha chaṇḍiye nithūliye kodhe māne isyā kālanenava hakaṁ mā palibhasayisaṁ. Esa bāḍha dekhiye iyaṁ me hidatikāye iyaṁmana me pālatikāye.

(e) Sātireke tu kho samvachhare yaṁ mayā saṁghe upayāte bāḍham cha me pakānte.

2. Comment fully on *any two* of the following :—

(a) Dutiye cha vase achitayitā Sātakamnim pachhima-disaṁ haya-gaja-nara-radha-bahulaṁ daindaṁ paṭhāpayati kaṇhabenāṁ gatāya cha senāya vitāsitaṁ Musikanagaraṁ.

(b) Daivaputra-Shāhi-Shāhānushāhi-Sāka-Murundaḥ.

(c) Silāvigaḍabhichā kālāpita.

P.T.O.

3. Transcribe extract (d) in Question 1 into Asokan Brāhmī.

4. State, in brief, the religious measures introduced by Asoka up to the 27th year of his reign.

5. State all you know from inscriptions and coins of Gautama-putra Śātakarṇi, and determine the extent of his dominions.

6. Give a short history of Skandagūpta, and discuss the political condition of Northern India during his rule.

7. Write short notes on *any three* of the following:—

Lichchhavidauhitrasya; Aulikara-lāñchhana; Yavanarāja Tushāshpha; Sindhu-Sauvira; Pavate Tiraphumhi; Samājo; Rathika-Bhojake; and bamhana-samanānam.

8. Give a brief description of the types of coins of Huvishka, and mention the legends found on them.

9. 'In Ancient India very great diversity prevailed in the weight systems of different districts, but underlying this diversity there were certain general principles of very wide, if not of universal application.'

Justify the above statement.

10. Write short notes on: Audumbara, Yaudheya, and Mālava coins, and mention their geographical distribution.

B.A. PASS EXAMINATION—1946
INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL, AND MODERN)

FIRST PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—75

NOTE.—*Answer in separate books the questions under the First Half and Second Half of the paper.*

First Half

Answer any two of the following questions.

1. Give an account of the political condition of Northern India at the time of the Buddha. 16
2. Write a critical note on Chandragupta Maurya under the following heads:— 16
 - (a) his ancestry;
 - (b) date of accession; and
 - (c) his conquests.
3. State the innovations introduced by Asoka in the Mauryan system of administration. 16
4. Describe the achievements of Pushyamitra Sunga. 16
5. What was the condition of religion, literature, and art in the Gupta period? 16
6. Write notes on any one of the following:— 16
 - (a) Asokan pillars.
 - (b) Gautamiputra Satakarni.
 - (c) King Khāravela of Kalinga.
 - (d) Harsha as an author and a patron of learning and religion.

P.T.O.

Second Half

NOTE.—Answer **two** questions from Section A and **one** from Section B.

Section A

1. Critically discuss the achievements of the chief 16
kings of the Slave Dynasty.
2. Discuss the measures adopted by Ala-ud-din 16
Khalji to strengthen his empire.
3. Critically examine Mohammad Tughluq's 16
administrative measures, and account for their failure.
4. Akbar has been called the greatest of the 16
Medieval Emperors of Delhi. Discuss his claims to
this title.
5. Describe the expansion of the Mughal empire in 16
the Deccan during the reigns of Shah Jahan and
Aurangzeb.
6. Give a brief account of the War of Succession 16
among the sons of Shah Jahan.

Section B

7. Describe the main provisions of the Treaty of 11
Allahabad (1765), and estimate its importance.
8. How far did Cornwallis and Shore follow a 11
policy of non-intervention towards the Indian States,
and with what results?
9. Estimate the policy and achievements of Lord 11
Wellesley.

B.A. HONOURS EXAMINATION—1946

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 800 A.D.)

FIRST PAPER (1)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Estimate the historical value of the coins and inscriptions of ancient India.
2. Trace the ascendancy of the Kingdom of Magadha up to 321 B.C., and mention the political factors which had helped its growth.
3. Describe briefly the administrative system of the autonomous tribes of the Gangetic Basin as revealed in the Pali canonical texts.
4. Summarize the information preserved in foreign literature and inscriptions relating to the Persian supremacy over the trans-Indus regions.
5. What light do Megasthenes and Kautilya throw on the War Office of Chandragupta Maurya and its organization and functions?
6. Discuss the extent of Aśoka's empire in the light of the 'find-spots' and contents of the inscriptions.
7. Give a short history of the Saka satraps of Malwa with special reference to Chashtana and Rudradaman I.
8. Who was *Stratagos Aspavarma*? Show how far the history of the Parthian rulers of North-Western India can be recovered from a study of their coins.

P.T.O.

9. Give a short account of the Buddhistic activities of Kanishka I, and discuss the limits of his dominion in India in the light of literary and epigraphic evidence.

10. Describe briefly the Deccan campaign of Samudragupta.

11. Give a short account of the Quinquennial Assembly of Harshavardhana at Prayag as described by Yuan Chwang.

12. Give a short history of the Chalukya supremacy in the Deccan up to 750 A.D. with special reference to Pulakesin II.

B.A. HONOURS EXAMINATION—1946
INDIAN HISTORY (FROM BIMBISARA TO
BINDUSARA)

SECOND PAPER (a)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

Attempt any five questions.

1. Give an account of the Śākyas in the sixth century B.C.
2. Write a short note on *Prācyā* or Eastern India.
3. What was the position of the *Kṣatriyas* at the time of the Buddha?
4. What part did Ajātaśatru play in the history of Magadha?
5. Discuss the identification of the Capital of the Licchavis. What was the nature of their Political Constitution?
6. Name the principal navigable rivers known to the Greeks. Write a short note, in the light of the Greek accounts, on the two great rivers of India, the Ganges and the Indus.
7. Give an account of the strength and organization of Chandragupta's army.
8. Briefly describe the economic condition of India in the sixth century B.C.
9. What light is thrown by the early Buddhist and Jain texts on Sports and Pastimes, Agriculture, and Trade-guilds?
10. What do you know of Alexander's struggle with the Malloi and Oxydrakai?

**B.A. HONOURS AND M.A. PART I
EXAMINATIONS—1946**

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 600 B.C.)

B.A. (HONOURS) ..	FOURTH	} PAPER
M.A. (PART I) ..	SECOND (1)	

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write on *any five* of the following topics:—

- (1) The Antiquity of the Rigvedic Civilization;
- (2) The Religion of the people of Mohenjodaro as revealed in its antiquities;
- (3) Ancient Indian Education as described in the *Upanishads*;
- (4) Handicrafts in the Vedic Age;
- (5) Pre-Buddhist Ascetic Orders;
- (6) The Caste System in Vedic Literature;
- (7) The Life and Teachings of Mahāvīra;
- (8) The Buddha as a Preacher;
- (9) Ancient Hindu Thought as contributing to nationalism and patriotism; and
- (10) The Indebtedness of Buddhism to Vedic Thought.

**B.A. HONOURS AND M.A. PART I
EXAMINATIONS—1946**

INDIAN HISTORY (ASOKA)

B.A. (HONOURS) .. FIFTH	}	PAPER
M.A. (PART I) .. THIRD (1)		

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

SOURCES

NOTE.—Answer any five of the following questions.

1. Give a clear idea of the extent of Asoka's empire and of his sphere of cultural influence.
2. Discuss the comparative historical value of the legends and inscriptions of Asoka as sources of information.
3. Give a critical estimate of the personal accomplishments and kingly qualities of Asoka.
4. Distinguish, as far as practicable, between the Imperial and Provincial Governments of Asoka.
5. Describe the functions of any four of the following functionaries of the Maurya State under Asoka:—
 - (a) *Dharma-mahāmātras*, (b) *Rajjukas*, (c) *Prādesikas*,
 (d) *Yuktas*, (e) *Purushas*, (f) *Rāshtrikas*,
 (g) *Anta-mahāmātras*, and (h) *Dūtas*.
6. Who were the *Antas*, *Atavis*, and *Apantastās*, and what was Asoka's action and policy towards them?
7. How far is it correct to say that the *Saddharma* professed by Asoka is not precisely the *Dharma* as propounded and promulgated by Asoka?

P.T.O.

8. What did Asoka precisely mean by the *Dharma-niyamas* and *Nidhyapti* (*nijhati*)? What inference would you draw from the *Dharma-niyamas* as to the king's inherent right to legislate for the people?

9. Discuss the significance and historical importance of Asoka's career of *Dharma-vijaya*.

10. Comment on and transcribe in Asokan Brāhmī any two of the following:—

(a) paṃchasu paṃchasu vāsesu aṇṇasamyānaṃ niyātu
etāyeva athāya imēya dhammānusastīya yathā
aññāya pi kammāya.

(b) Pāṭalipute cha bāhiresu cha nagaresu sarvesu cha
orodhanesu bhātinaṃ pi cha bhaginināṃ cha ye vā
pi me aññe nātikā.

(c) atikātaṃ aṃtaraṃ rājāno vihārayātāṃ ñaṇṇāsu. eta
magavyā aññāni cha etārisāni abhīramakāni ahuṃsu.

(d) na tu tathā dānaṃ va pūjā va Devānaṃpiyo maṃñate
yathā kiti sāravadhi asa savapāsamaṇānaṃ.

(e) tesam re abhihāle vā daṃḍe vā atapatiye me kaṭṭe.

(f) silāvigaḍabhi chā kālāpita silā-thabhe cha usapāpīte.

M.A. EXAMINATION—1946
ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

PAPER I

Time—Three Hours *Full Marks—100*

Answer any five of the following questions.

1. Discuss the antiquity of Rigvedic Civilization with reference to evidence, foreign and Indian.
2. Indicate the religion of the people of Mohenjodaro in the light of its antiquities unearthed.
3. Describe the relations of the Buddha with the kings of his times.
4. Give an account of the opposition offered by the autonomous communities of the Punjab to Alexander's invasion.
5. Describe the successive stages of the expansion of the Indo-Bactrian power in India.
6. Discuss the extent of Asoka's Empire. What light do his Inscriptions throw on its administration?
7. Write a note on the career and achievements of Kanishka I. Was he a Buddhist? Did he start the Saka era?
8. Sketch the career of Rudradāman I.
9. Give an account of the social and cultural conditions of the country under the Sātavāhanas.
10. Critically examine the sources which throw light on the history of Gondophernes. How would you determine the epoch of his reign?

M.A. EXAMINATION—1946

HISTORY (GROUP A)

PAPER VII—(Hindu Polity and Administration)

Time—Three hours

Full Marks—100

N.B.—Answer any five questions

All questions are of equal value.

1. Comment on any three of the following :—

(a) 'Thy opponents shall call thee. Thy friends have chosen thee.' (*Atharva Veda.*)

(b) The Vairāja Constitution.

(c) Mahāsammata.

(d) Daṇḍanīti as trivarga vidya.

(e) The Divine Origin of kingship.

(f) Mahārāja Janapada.

2. Critically examine the constitutional position of the *Samiti* and *Sabha* in Vedic polity.

3. Define 'Rajyam', and estimate the place occupied by the 'Raja' therein.

4. Analyze the main features of Hindu Republics, and discuss the extent of their democratic character.

5. 'The Hindu monarchical State was essentially a civil State.' Discuss this statement.

6. How were the *Paura-Janapada* assemblies constituted? What part did they play in actual administration?

7. Explain 'Dharmasthiyam' and 'Kautakaśodhanam', and show what were their respective functions.

P.T.O.

8. Examine the position and duties of the Mahāmātras in Mauryan administration.

9. Give a detailed account of Municipal Administration under the Mauryas.

10. Describe the working of the Government in the Provinces under the Guptas.

Write the
halves in

1
of all
was a
and p
exam

Bud
Bud

king
coul

thro

ear
dev

wh

Write the answers to the two
halves in separate books

1946

ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

(Group iir)

SEVENTH PAPER

The questions are of equal value

Answer THREE questions from EACH HALF

First Half

1. "With regard to the noble heritage and vast commonwealth of all that went by the name of Indo-Aryanism and of which the Buddha was a proud inheritor, his rôle was not only that of a gifted expounder and powerful preacher, not only that of a bold critic and careful examiner, but also that of a pre-eminent leader and supplementer."

Refute or justify.

Or, Discuss the historical position of Gautama the man.

2. What part was played by the immediate disciples of the Buddha or the lay supporters of the Sangha in the early history of Buddhism?

3. "Asoka figured as the ideal universal monarch or righteous king emperor of the Buddha in whose rôle the propounder of the ideal could not be as he had renounced the world." Discuss.

4. Examine the authenticity of the traditions concerning the first three orthodox Buddhist Councils.

5. Briefly describe the circumstances which led to the rise of the early schools of Buddhist thought, and their main contributions to the development and expansion of Buddhism.

6. What are the distinctive tenets of primitive Buddhism and wherein did their main appeal lie?

[Turn over

Second Half

7. Give a geographical account of the distribution of Buddhist sects in the post-Aśokan period.

8. To what extent were Aśoka and Kanishka responsible for the propagation and modification of Buddhism?

9. Show that Central Asia was not only a centre for the dissemination of Buddhist religion and literature, but also a centre for the fusion of different cultures.

10. How do you explain the almost total disappearance of Buddhist religion and literature from the land of its origin?

11. Compare and contrast the teachings of Hīnayāna and Mahāyāna or of Sarvāstivāda and Mādhyamika schools of philosophy.

12. Give an estimate of the contribution of Buddhism to Indian art and philosophy.

Write the
in

1
Budd

2
form
ences

of B

prac

in th
evid

wh
Yus

unc
fro

Write the answers to each part
in a separate book

1946

PALI

FIFTH PAPER

Part I

Full marks—75

Answer ANY FOUR questions

The questions are of equal value

1. What is signified by the concept of *Pāramitā* in Early Buddhism? Illustrate its different aspects.
2. Institute a comparison between the *Hinayāna* and the earliest form of *Mahāyāna* to bring out their doctrinal similarities and differences.
3. Describe the origin and development of the Mahīśāsaka School of Buddhism in Northern India.
4. Give a short history of the Ajīvikas and describe their ascetic practices as recorded in the Canonical Pali texts.
5. Describe briefly the missionary activities of the Theravādins in the reign of Aśoka with full reference to the literary and the epigraphic evidence bearing on the subject.
6. Mention any two important Buddhist monastic establishments where the inscribed pillars of Aśoka have been found or were seen by Yuan Chwang and give their history.
7. Describe briefly the proceedings of the Buddhist Council held under the patronage of Kanishka I and show how far it was a success from the Mahāyānist point of view.

[Turn over

8. Describe the *Upasatha* ceremony of the early Buddhists and discuss its bearing on their monastic organization.

9. Describe briefly the condition of Buddhism in Northern India as noticed by Fa-Hien.

10. Show how far primitive Buddhism has been reflected in the sculptures at Bharhut and Sanchi.

Part II

Full marks—25

Answer ANY TWO questions

11. Discuss the Buddhist conception of India and of its size and shape.

12. Describe the Prācya or Eastern country in the light of Buddhist sources.

13. Describe Bengal in the light of Hiuen Tsang's *Records*.

14. Give an account of Kosala in the time of the Buddha and mention its capital cities.

15. Write critical notes on any three of the following:—

Takkaśilā, Rājagaha, Puṣkalāvati, Kāśāpala, Somapuri Vihāra and Nāgārjunikoṇḍa.

B.A. PASS EXAMINATION—1947
INDIAN HISTORY UP TO 1526 A.D.

FIRST PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—50

Answer three questions from Group A, one from Group B, and Question 10. All questions are of equal value.

Group A

1. Give a short history of Magadha under Bimbisāra and Ajātaśatru. What led to the downfall of the Bimbisārian dynasty?
2. Describe briefly the campaign of Alexander the Great in the territories lying between the Indus and the Beas.
3. Classify the inscriptions of Aśoka. What light do their find-spots throw on the question of the extent of his empire? What are the other sources to be taken into consideration for the purpose?
4. Sketch the history of the reign of Kanishka I.
5. Narrate briefly the Deccan campaign of Samudragupta.
6. Give a short history of the Chalukya kings of the Deccan up to the death of Pulakeśin II (A.D. 642).

Group B

7. Describe briefly the political career of Muhammad of Ghūr, and specify the facts that had helped him in building a powerful Muslim State.

P.T.O.

8. Sketch the history of the reign of Ghiās-ud-dīn Balban, and account for his success as an able ruler.

9. Set forth the various administrative reforms introduced by Muḥammad Tughluq, and discuss their effects on his empire.

10. Write short historical notes on the following:—

- (a) Military Administration of Chandragupta Maurya,
- (b) Pushyamitra Śūṅga, (c) Political achievements of Iltutmish, (d) Malik Kāfūr, and
- (e) Invasion of Tīmūr.

B.A. PASS EXAMINATION—1947

SANSKRIT CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION

THIRD PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—50

NOTE—Answer any five of the following questions.

1. Estimate the comparative value of the early Sanskrit texts and inscriptions as sources of the cultural history of Ancient India.
2. Give a short history of the reign of Ajātaśatru in the light of the information supplied by the early Buddhist and Jaina texts.
3. Sketch the life of Mahāvīra, and state briefly the important features of Jainism. Was he the real founder of that religion?
4. Describe briefly the proceedings of the First Buddhist Council with special reference to its objects and achievements.
5. Give a short account of the Republican States mentioned in Greek and Pali works.
6. Discuss critically the problem relating to the caste of the Nanda kings of Magadha in the light of the data available in literature, both indigenous and foreign.
7. What do you understand by the *Dhamma* of Aśoka? State the doctrines and practices constituting the *Dhamma* and the measures adopted by the Emperor to popularize the same.

P.T.O.

8. Sketch the history of the reign of Pushyamitra Śuṅga in the light of Patañjali's *Mahābhāṣya* and Kaṭidāsa's *Mālavikāgnimitra*. How many Horse-sacrifices did he perform, and what does that sacrifice signify?

9. Compare and contrast the missionary activities of Aśoka and Kaṁishka I towards popularizing Buddhism, both in and outside India.

10. Show how far the Imperial Gupta kings were responsible for the revival of Sanskrit Culture and Learning in the period they ruled.

11. Estimate the achievements of Emperor Harsha as a military genius and mām of learning.

12. Mention in chronological order the different rulers of Ancient India who have promoted the cause of Hindu Culture, and specify the particular aspect of that culture after which an individual ruler has endeavoured.

B.A. HONOURS EXAMINATION—1947

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 800 A.D.)

FIRST PAPER (1)

Time allowed—Three hours.

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Describe the political condition of Northern India at the time of the Buddha. What were his relations with the contemporary rulers?
2. Give an account of Alexander's invasion of India. What were the causes of his retreat from the Hyphasis?
3. Who were the Mauryas? Indicate the foreign relations of the first three monarchs of the Maurya dynasty.
4. Determine the place of Aśoka in history.
5. Describe the social, religious, and economic conditions of the Deccan under the Sātavāhanas.
6. Discuss the nature and extent of Hellenic influence on Indian civilization.
7. Trace the rise and fall of the Saka power in India.
8. What light do inscriptions and coins throw on the conquests and personal accomplishments of Samudragupta?
9. Write a critical note on the early life and career of Harshavardhana.
10. Whom do you regard as the greatest Pallava king, and why? How far were the Pallava princes patrons of literature and art?

B.A. HONOURS EXAMINATION—1947
INDIAN HISTORY (FROM BIMBISARA TO
BINDUSARA)

SECOND PAPER (a)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

Attempt any five questions.

1. Trace the history of the Achaemenid supremacy over the trans-Indus regions with reference to its sources.
2. Who were the monarchs of Northern India that were the contemporaries of the Buddha? What do you know about them?
3. What were the political divisions about the time when Buddhism arose?
4. Discuss with reference to evidence the problems connected with the Nanda kings of Magadha.
5. What do Megasthenes and Arrian tell us about (a) the size of India, (b) the Indian Rivers, and (c) the Indian Cities?
6. What do we gather from the Greek historians about (a) the manners of Indians, and (b) the Brahmins and their philosophy?
7. 'At the time of the rise of Jainism and Buddhism, India with her long history of learning and vast and varied cultural background was undoubtedly the leading country of the world.' Expatriate.
8. What, according to you, were the net results of the invasion of India by Alexander?
9. Show how the monarchies of the time of Buddha culminated in a full-fledged Imperialism prior to the time of Bindusara.
10. Describe what you gather from Megasthenes' *Indika* about the Capital, Palace, Court, and Army of Chandragupta, the Mauryan emperor.

**B.A. HONOURS AND M.A. PART I
EXAMINATIONS—1947**

INDIAN HISTORY (UP TO 600 B.C.)

B.A. (HONOURS) .. FOURTH	} PAPER
M.A. (PART I) .. SECOND (1)	

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write on *any five* of the following topics:—

- (1) Chalcolithic Culture in the Indus Valley;
- (2) The Geography of Rigvedic India;
- (3) Vedic Religion;
- (4) Aryan Origins and Affinities;
- (5) The States and Peoples of the Later Vedic Age;
- (6) Theory of Sovereignty in the *Vedas* and the *Brāhmaṇas*;
- (7) *Varṇāśramadharmā*;
- (8) The Caste System in the *Dharma-sūtras*;
- (9) Pre-Buddhistic Ascetic Orders; and
- (10) Yājñavalkya as a Teacher.



an
of

fr
it

A
m
ce

t
n

b

i

l

B.A. HONOURS AND M.A. PART I EXAMINATIONS—1947

INDIAN HISTORY (ASOKA)

B.A. (HONOURS) .. FIFTH } PAPER
M.A. (PART I) .. THIRD (1) }

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE.—Answer any five of the following questions.

1. Give a clear idea of the extent of Asoka's empire, and examine in the light of his inscriptions the reliability of the tradition describing him as the lord of Jambudvīpa.

2. Build up a personal history of Asoka with materials from his inscriptions, noting the salient points in which it differs from legendary narratives.

3. Discuss the position of the *Antas* in relation to Asoka's sovereignty, and examine the veracity of his statement concerning the sending of *Dūtas* to his Greek contemporaries.

4. How far is it tenable to maintain with Mookerji that the Mauryan State under Asoka was an absolute monarchy in the legal and political sense of the term?

5. Briefly discuss the administrative changes introduced by Asoka and his services to Buddhism.

6. Give a critical estimate of Asoka's place as a builder in the history of Indian art and architecture.

7. Elucidate the theoretical position and practical bearing of Asoka's *Dhamma*, stating its main principles.

8. What did Asoka precisely mean by *Dhamma-vijaya*? Discuss the gain and loss of India which resulted from his *Dhamma-vijaya* career.

P.T.O.

9. What light do the inscriptions of Aśoka throw on the position of the *Aparāntas* within his empire?

10. Discuss the constitutional position of the *Parisā* and administrative duties of the *Mahāmātras*.

11. (a) Transcribe the subjoined extract in Aśokan Brāhmī:—

sādhu mātari cāa pitari cha susrūsā, mitra-samstuta-ñātī-
ñam bāmhaṇa-samañānam sādhu dānam, prañānam sādhu anā-
rambko.

(b) Explain any three of the following, adding critical notes:—

(i) Aśoka's principle of toleration.

(ii) *Dharmayātrā* as distinguished from *Vihārayātrā*.

(iii) Bherīghosa and Dhammaghosa.

(iv) *daṇḍa-samatā* and *viyohāla-samatā*.

(v) *uchāvacha-maṅgala* and *dhamma-maṅgala*.

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1947

HISTORY (ESSAY)

FIRST PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

Group A

- (1) Mauryan Monuments.
- (2) Historical Value of the Sanskrit Dramas.
- (3) India through Fa-hien's eyes.
- (4) The Ajanta Caves.
- (5) The Fundamental Principles of Hindu Political Philosophy.
- (6) Gupta Imperialism.
- (7) Achievements and Policy of Harshavardhana.

Group B

- (8) Moghul palaces and mausoleums.
- (9) Moghul Imperialism; its strength and weakness.
- (10) The condition of the peasantry under the Moghul Empire.
- (11) British administration in Bengal till the retirement of Cornwallis.
- (12) Evolution of the Subsidiary System and its consequences.
- (13) Policy of Mahadaji Sindhia.
- (14) Lord Dalhousie and the Indian States.

P.T.O.

Group C

- (15) The English House of Commons (1603-1688).
- (16) Evolution of the English Party System.
- (17) The foreign policy of the Third French Republic.
- (18) Czarism and Leninism.
- (19) The causes and consequences of the American Civil War.
- (20) American Political Parties.
- (21) Presidency of Woodrow Wilson.

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1947
INDIAN HISTORY (MONUMENTS: 350 B.C.—650 A.D.)

SECOND PAPER (a)

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write on *any five* of the following topics:—

- (1) Burial Mounds at Lauriya Nandangarh;
- (2) Pre-Buddhist Monuments at Rajgir;
- (3) Mauryan Antiquities at Kumrahar (Patna);
- (4) Main Shrine at Sarnath;
- (5) The Gupta School of Art as seen at Sarnath;
- (6) Architecture of the Great Stūpa at Sanchi;
- (7) Historical Scenes on the Gateways at Sanchi;
- (8) Early Indian Statues at Mathura;
- (9) Special Features of the Gandhara School of Art;
- (10) Kunāla Stūpa at Taxila;
- (11) Worship of Symbols in Buddhist Art; and
- (12) Technique of the Fresco-paintings in Ajanta Caves.

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1947

INDIAN HISTORY (300-650 A.D.)

THIRD PAPER

*Time allowed—Three hours**Maximum Marks—100*

NOTE.—Answer five questions, three from Section I and two from Section II

All questions are of equal value.

Section I—(SOURCES)

1. 'The coins in question (i.e. bearing the names and portraits of Chandragupta I and Kumāradevi) therefore cannot be attributed to Chandragupta I, but were issued by Samudragupta in commemoration of his father and his own Licchhavi descent.' (*Allan.*)

Comment upon the above view.

2. Who started the silver coinage of the Gupta dynasty, and why? What are its different classes, and where were they current? Have any later dynasties imitated any of them?

3. Write a note on the topography of Gāndhāra from the data furnished by the Chinese pilgrims, and draw a map to illustrate it.

4. What information do we derive about the existence and nature of Indian culture outside India from the accounts of Fa-hien and Yuan Chwang?

5. Describe the historical and cultural importance of any two of the following records:—

(a) Mathura Stone Pillar Inscription of Chandragupta II of the year 61 G.E.

(b) Tumain Inscription of the year 116 G.E.

(c) Sarnath Inscriptions of the years 154 and 157 G.E.

P.T.O.

6. Comment upon *any three* of the following :—

(a) Who (Samudrāgupta) was like Dhanada, Varuna, Indra and Antaka, and who was a veritable god residing on the earth and could be called a human being only because of his following human conventions.

(b) He (i.e. Śāba of Pāṭaliputra) came here (at Udayagiri) accompanied by the king in person, who was seeking to conquer the whole world.

(c) He (i.e. King Chandra), on whose arms fame was inscribed by the sword, when in battle in the Vāṅga country he kneaded and turned back with his breast the enemies united against him; he by whom having crossed the seven mouths of the Sindhu, the Vāhlikas were conquered.

(d) Who (i.e. King Skandagupta), when his father had attained to heaven, conquered his enemies by the strength of his arms and established again the ruined fortunes of his family; and then crying, 'Victory has been achieved' betook himself to his mother, whose eyes were full of tears of joy, just as Krishna, when he had slain his enemies, betook himself to his mother Devakī.

Section II—(GENERAL)

1. What was the extent of the kingdom inherited by Chandragupta I? To what extent and by what methods was it enlarged by him?

2. Discuss the precise boundaries of the Gupta Empire directly administered from the Centre in 370 A.D.

3. Describe the main characteristics of the plastic art as developed in the Gupta age. Illustrate your answer by references to some of the important art products of the age.

4. Determine the probable chronology of the different campaigns of Harshavardhana.

5. Write a note on the civil administration of the Imperial Guptas.

M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1947

INDIAN HISTORY (ANCIENT INDIAN POLITY)

FOURTH PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100.

Write on *any five* of the following topics.—

- (1) The Political Evolution of Rigvedic India.
- (2) Vedic Imperialism.
- (3) Epic Polity.
- (4) Epigraphic evidence of ancient Indian Guilds.
- (5) Laws of Partnership and Industrial Apprenticeship as indicated in *Smṛiti* Texts.
- (6) The Lichchhavi Constitution.
- (7) Hindu Theory of Sovereignty.
- (8) Village Planning as described in Kaṭilya's *Arthaśāstra* and Buddhist Texts.
- (9) Hindu Law Courts.
- (10) Guilds as Banking Corporations.



M.A. AND M.A. PART II EXAMINATIONS—1947

INDIAN HISTORY (EPIGRAPHY AND
NUMISMATICS)

FIFTH PAPER

*Time allowed—Three hours**Maximum Marks—100*

NOTE.—Answer any five questions.

1. Translate any two of the following extracts into English, adding critical and explanatory notes:—

(a) Ta aja Devānampriyasa Priyadasino ñāño dhamma-charaṇena bherighoso aho dhamma-ghoso vimāna-darsanā cha hasti-dasanā cha agi-khamdhāni cha añāni cha divyāni rūpāni dasayitpā janam.

(b) Esa tu parisave ya apumñam dukaram tu kho etaṁ chhudakena va janena usatena va añatra akena parākramena savam parichajitpā eta tu kho usatena dukaram.

(c) Lajūkā me bahūsu pāna-sata-sahasesu janasi āyatā tesam ye abhihāle vā damde vā atapatiye me kaṭe kiṁti lajūkā asvatha abhitā kaṁmāni pavatayevū janasa jānapadasā hitasukham upadahevū anagahinevu chā.

(d) Iyam cha savane vivuthena duve sapaṁnā lāti-satā vivuthā ti 200 50 6, ima cha aṭham pavatesu likhāpayāthā yata vā athi hetā silā-thambhā tata pi likhāpayatha ti.

2. Comment fully on any two of the following:—

(a) Vichalita-kula-lakshmī-stambhanāy = odyatena kshititāla-sayanīye yena nītā triyānā samudita-bala-koshān = Pushyamitramścha jivā kshitipa-charaṇa-pithe sthāpito vāma-pādah.

(b) Etinā cha kaṁmapadāna-saṁnādena sambita-sena-vāhāne vipamumchitu Madhuram apayāto yavana-rājā Dīmīta.

(c) Saka-yavana-Palhava-nisūdanasa . . .
. . . khakharātavasa-niravasesakarasa.

P.T.O.

3. Determine the extent of Aśoka's empire from the information supplied by the edicts.

4. Name and identify, as far as possible, the kings and countries conquered by Samudragupta.

5. Reconstruct from inscriptions and coins a short history of the Kshatrapas of Malwa and Kathiawar.

6. (a) Transcribe into Aśokan Brāhmī, extract (a) in Question 1 above.

(b) Mention the principal characteristics of the scripts of the Sātavāhana inscriptions.

7. Describe the different types of gold coins of Kumāragupta I, with their legends.

8. Do you think the Hindus learnt their coinage only from the foreigners? If not, state reasons.

9. Write short notes on:—

Pañchāla, Adivarāha, and early Persian coins found in India.

REGISTRAR,
BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

M.A. EXAMINATION—1947

ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

PAPER I

Time—Three hours

Full Marks—100

Answer any five of the following questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. What light do the antiquities, discovered at Mohenjo-Daro, throw on the Indus Valley civilization? Do you notice any cultural contact between it and any western Asiatic civilization?

2. Give an account of the social and economic conditions of the Aryans as described in the *Rigveda*.

3. Describe the struggle for supremacy among the principal Mahājanapadas during the sixth century B.C.

4. Summarize the information available in Greek, Buddhist, and Jain literature relating to the autonomous tribes in Northern India before the invasion of Alexander the Great.

5. Mention the various departments in the Civil Administration of the Maurya Empire as specified in the *Arthashastra* of Kautilya, and indicate their respective functions.

6. Discuss the comparative historical value of the legends and inscriptions of Aśoka as sources of information.

7. Sketch the history of the reign of Pushyamitra Śunga. How many *asvamedhas* did he perform, and what, in your opinion, were the occasions for the same?

8. Mention, in chronological order and with reference to the relevant epigraphic and numismatic data, the attempts made by the Sātavāhana kings at different periods to establish their political supremacy in northern Mahārāshtra and Malwa.

9. Describe the different stages of the expansion of the Bactrian Greek power in India during c. 200 B.C.—150 B.C.

10. State briefly the activities of Kanishka I towards the propagation of Buddhism in India and Central Asia.



M.A. EXAMINATION—1947

HISTORY (GROUP A)

PAPER VII—(Hindu Polity and Administration)

Time—Three hours

Full Marks—100

Answer any five questions. All questions are of equal value.

1. Examine the theory and functions of the Sovereign in the Vedic State and the democratic significance of the Coronation ceremonies.

2. Discuss, according to Pāṇini, the political significance of the following terms: (a) *Janapada*, (b) *Kula*, (c) *Vamśa*, (d) *Gaṇa*, (e) *Nikāya*, (f) *Samgha*, (g) *Rājanya*, and (h) *Pūga*.

3. Describe, after the *Mahābhārata*, the essential features of the constitution of an ideal Republican State.

4. Discuss the principles of *Dharma* and *Danda* in Hindu Polity.

5. Examine critically the political system as enunciated in the *Manusmṛiti*, and bring out its salient features.

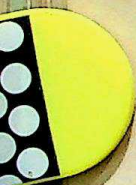
6. Describe briefly the working of the Buddhist *Samgha*, with reference to its democratic ideals and procedure.

7. Indicate, according to the *Manusmṛiti* and the Pali *Nikāyas*, the relations between Castes and Crafts. What were the *hīna-jātis* and the *hīna-sīlpas* of those days? What were the exact social disabilities of those low or depressed classes?

8. Examine the position of the *Rājūkas* in the administration of Aśoka, and specify their duties as indicated in his inscriptions.

9. Give an account of the administrative system of the Imperial Guptas on the basis of epigraphic information.

10. Give an account of the Ancient Indian Judicial System.





1951

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

Pali

FIRST PAPER

Time—Three hours

Full Marks—35.

1. Translate into English or Hindi any three of the following:—

- (a) तदा मं तपतेजेन सन्ततो तिदिवाधिभू ।
धारेन्तो ब्राह्मणवण्णं भिक्खायु मं उपागमि ॥
- (b) नागं गहेत्वा सोण्डाय भिङ्गारे रतनामये ।
जलं हत्थे आकिरित्वा ब्राह्मणानं अदं गजं ॥
- (c) यथा अमच्चो मुद्धिकामो रञ्जो अन्तेपुरे जने ।
न देति तेसं धनघञ्जं मुद्धितो परिहायति ॥
एवमेवाहं पुञ्जकामो विपुलं दिस्वानदक्खिणं ।
यदि तस्स दानं न ददामि परिहायिस्सामि पुञ्जतो ॥
- (d) पुनापरं यदा होमि सत्तराजपुरोहितो ।
पूजितो नरदेवेहिं महागोविन्दो ब्राह्मणो ॥
तदाहं सत्तरज्जेसु यं मे आसि उपायनं ।
तेन देमि महादानं अक्खोब्भं सागरूपमं ॥

2. Explain the following in English or Hindi, adding notes on the words underlined:—

- (a) निरन्तरं जातिसत्तं चजेय्यं मम जीवितं ।
नेव सीलं पभिन्देय्यं चतुदीपान हेतु पि ॥

Or,

यदि नं ब्राह्मणिं कोन्नि कोट्टेय्य तिण्हसत्तिका ।

नेव सीलं पभिन्देय्यं बोधिया येव कारणा ॥

P.T.O.

251

**B.A. HONOURS AND M.A. PART I
EXAMINATIONS—1949**

SANSKRIT CULTURE (HISTORY OF INDIA, ETC.)

FIRST PAPER

Time allowed—Three hours

Maximum Marks—100

NOTE—Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Discuss the origin of the Pratihāras. Where were they ruling prior to their conquest of Kanauj?

2. What was the extent of the Pratihāra Empire under Maṇendrapāla? Draw a map of India to illustrate it.

3. Give an account of the important invasions of Mahmūd of Ghaznī. How do you explain his repeated triumphs?

4. What part has geography played in determining the relations between Kānyakubja and Gauda during the early medieval period?

5. Write short notes on the following:—

(a) The Temples of Bhuvaneshvar (Orissa).

(b) Lakshmi-Karna.

(c) Hemacandra.

6. Sketch the career of Someśvara I Ahavamalla.

7. Mention the Rāshtrakūṭa rulers who invaded Northern India. Did they achieve any permanent results?

8. Describe the administrative system of the Cholas.

9. Identify the following:—

Ahichchhatra, Aparāntaka, Bharukachchha, Danda-kāranya, Hayamukha, Karnasuvarna, Lāṭa, Matsya-deśa, Pāṇḍya, and Tōṇḍa-maṇḍala.

